

Macon Negro Population Shows Census Decrease

Montgomery Advertiser
TUSKEGEE (Special) — An increase of more than 1400 white residents of Tuskegee in the 10-year period from 1950 to 1960 was indicated in a preliminary census count released by James L. Tindell, district supervisor of the census.

Shirley 6-2-60
 While the city's total population plummeted from a 1950 figure of 6,712 to a 1960 total of 1,774 due to the retraction of the city limits by the 1957 Legislature, the population total of 10 years ago included 1,397 Negroes. Within the smaller city limits at present, the proportion of Negro residents is fractional.

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 The 1950 census listed 1,315 white persons as residents of Tuskegee while the total for this year is given as 1,774, an increase of 469 white and colored.

However, since the city now has only a small proportion of Negro residents, it was indicated that well over 400 new white residents have been added to the city's population.

The preliminary census count showed that Macon County as a whole has shown a decrease of 3,956 in population in the last 10 years. The figures released last week have a total of 26,605 for the county, as compared with the official figure of 30,561 in 1950.

The vast bulk of this loss in population was obviously Negro, since the county as a whole had only 4,790 white residents 10 years ago. Thus, the heavy preponderance of Negro population in the county has been sharply reduced in the last decade.

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 This migration of Negro population away from the South has been noted over the entire area, although it appears to be more pronounced here than elsewhere.

Tindell said that the figures so far compiled are believed to be substantially correct, but are subject to revision after the returns for nonresidents are credited to their proper localities and other routine checks are made. He added, however, that any significant revision is unlikely and that official announcement of population will be made at a later date by the Bureau of the Census.

Alabama Shows Population Gain

Count Up 196,355 Over
1950—Birmingham Is
Still Largest City

By United Press International
BIRMINGHAM, June 5.
Alabama's 1960 population
Sunday was placed at 3,258,098
by unofficial preliminary census
reports compiled by United
Press International.

The 1960 total represented an
increase of 196,355 over the
1950 figure of 3,061,743.

Cities showed the increased
population at the expense of
the farming areas. Agricultural
counties generally showed
population decreases while
industrial municipalities
claimed much of the gains.

Five congressional districts
gained in population while four
districts lost a total of 39,820
residents, preliminary United
States census figures showed
Sunday.

Birmingham, with 338,569
residents as compared to 326,
837 in 1950, continued as Ala-
bama's largest city with
Mobile second with a popula-
tion of 203,217 as compared to
129,009 a decade ago.

Montgomery held to third
place with a population of
133,874 as compared to 106,525
10 years ago.

But Huntsville, the Army's
Rocket and Missile Center,
jumped from a 1950 popula-
tion of 16,437 to 72,062 to rank
as Alabama's fourth largest
city, Tuscaloosa moved up to
fifth place with 63,040 residents
as compared to 46,396 in 1950.

Gadsden is sixth
Gadsden, with a nearly stag-
nant population growth, ranked
sixth with 57,629 residents
while Prichard, thanks to sev-
eral annexations, moved into
seventh place with 47,236 per-
sons.

Bessemer was eighth with
33,601, Anniston ninth with
33,562 and Florence in 10th
place with 31,518.

Here are the leading cities
in population:

Huntsville	72,062	16,437
Tuscaloosa	63,040	46,396
Gadsden	57,629	55,725
Prichard	47,236	19,014
Bessemer	33,601	28,445
Anniston	33,562	31,066
Florence	31,518	22,840
Dothan	31,237	21,584
Decatur	28,401	19,974
Selma	28,401	22,840
Phenix City	27,402	23,305
Homewood	19,088	12,866
Talladega	17,512	13,134
Fairfield	15,706	13,177
Opelika	15,560	12,295
Sheffield	13,472	10,767
Sylacauga	12,701	9,606
Mountain Brook	12,491	8,359
Cullman	10,869	7,523
Vanderbilt	10,702	8,589
Andalusia	10,181	9,162

FIRST CENSUS FIGURES ISSUED FOR COUNTIES

WASHINGTON—The Census Bureau Thursday released the
preliminary county totals for Alabama in the 1960 census of
population. The bureau noted that these figures, based on field
counts, are subject to revision.

The state total population is 3,244,386, an increase from the
1950 figure of 3,061,743.

The county-by-county figures:

COUNTY	1960	1950
Autauga	18,663	18,186
Baldwin	48,689	40,997
Barbour	24,410	28,892
Bibb	14,250	17,987
Blount	25,295	28,975
Bullock	13,344	16,054
Butler	24,442	29,228
Calhoun	94,922	79,539
Chambers	37,357	39,528
Cherokee	15,913	17,634
Chilton	25,562	26,922
Choctaw	17,357	19,922
Clarke	25,636	26,548
Clay	12,356	13,929
Cleburne	10,825	11,904
Coffee	30,456	30,720
Colbert	46,576	39,561
Conecuh	17,666	21,776
Coosa	10,679	11,766
Covington	35,396	40,373
Crenshaw	14,356	18,981
Cullman	45,363	49,046
Dale	30,828	20,828
Dallas	56,711	56,270
De Kalb	41,147	45,048
Elmore	29,924	31,649
Escambia	33,491	31,443
Etowah	96,106	93,892
Fayette	15,895	19,388
Franklin	21,916	25,705
Geneva	22,234	25,899
Greene	13,484	16,482
Hale	19,469	20,832
Henry	15,235	18,674
Houston	50,361	46,522
Jackson	36,533	38,998
Jefferson	628,682	558,928
Lamar	14,192	16,441
Lauderdale	61,398	54,179
Lawrence	24,299	27,128
Lee	48,913	45,073
Limestone	36,319	35,766
Lowndes	15,381	18,018
Macon	26,606	30,561

Madison	116,579	72,903
Marengo	26,869	29,494
Marion	21,804	27,284
Marshall	48,212	45,090
Mobile	312,986	231,105
Monroe	22,271	25,732
Montgomery	168,525	138,965
Morgan	59,904	52,924
Perry	17,255	20,439
Pickens	21,810	24,349
Pike	25,795	30,608
Randolph	19,319	22,513
Russell	46,100	40,364
St. Clair	25,241	26,687
Shelby	31,905	30,362
Sumter	19,991	23,610
Talladega	64,987	63,639
Tallapoosa	33,722	35,074
Tuscaloosa	109,182	94,092
Walker	53,769	63,769
Washington	15,336	15,612
Wilcox	18,626	23,476
Winston	14,796	18,250

Official figure just out— City gains 2318 in revised census

Revised figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau today in-
dicate Birmingham's population is 2318 people more than the figure
released after the population count last August.

Official figures received today indicate Birmingham's population
to be 340,887 rather than 338,569 reported earlier.

The figures still fall far short of estimates prepared by public
officials who had anticipated the census would show approximately
675,000 in metropolitan Birmingham (Jefferson County) and
about 378,000 in Birmingham itself.

REVISED FIGURES for the en-
tire state totaled 3,266,740. This
is a gain of 204,997 or 6.7 per-
cent more than the 3,061,743 in-
habitants of the state in 1950.

Meanwhile, the Birmingham
Planning Zoning Department,
working with the Jefferson
County Health Department and
the Birmingham News-Post-Her-
ald, is conducting a local popu-
lation count to determine the
accuracy of the U. S. census
count.

MAYOR JAMES W. MORGAN
said recently the study already
has revealed several serious dis-
crepancies in the local count.

Morgan said Birmingham will
ask for a new population count if
sufficient evidence develops as to
inaccuracies in the official count.
The Census Bureau gave these

Negro Count Dips In State

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Lt. Gov.
Albert Boutwell said Monday the
percentage of Negro population is
declining in Alabama.

He told the annual convention
of the Home Builders Association
of Alabama that in 1901 the white
population was 54.1 per cent of
the total in Alabama.

He estimated that final popula-
tion figures for this census year
will show more than 70 per cent
of the state's population is white.

Speaking of education finances,
a current trouble spot in the state,
Boutwell said more than 80 per
cent of school revenues in Ala-
bama come from state sources,
compared to a national aver-
age of 38 per cent from state
sources. Other school revenue
is produced locally, he said.

"We are out of step," he said,
"our local governments should
supplement school system reve-
nues more."

Negroes show rapid gain in six districts

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13—The ratio of Negro voters to the total number of registered voters in six of Alabama's nine congressional districts increased substantially between 1958 and 1960.

A check of records in 50 Alabama counties composing the first six congressional districts disclosed that of the approximately 565,900 registered voters in those counties this year, 44,700, or about 7.8 per cent, are Negroes.



SPARROW

Two years ago there was about the same number of registered voters but only 32,100, or approximately 5.5 per cent were Negroes. Not only did the number of Negro voters increase more than 12,000 in two years, but the white voter total dropped from 533,700 in 1958 to about 521,000 in 1960.

SOME OF THE DECLINE, however, can be laid to a total voter re-registration in Conecuh County in 1959.

In 1958, Conecuh had about 5318 white and 900 Negro voters. After the re-registration, the total now stands at about 3336 white and 300 Negro voters.

A good part of the Negro gain was in Mobile County.

In 1958 Mobile had 52,717 white and 5152 Negro voters. This year there are 55,025 whites and 9488 Negroes on the voting list. About one-sixth of the voters in Mobile County are Negroes.

The percentage is even greater in Tuscaloosa County, however, with the county having about 5000 registered Negro and 22,869 white voters.

It was reported at Tuscaloosa that perhaps as many as 2000 of the 5000 may have neglected to pay poll taxes.

HERE IS HOW the situation stands in the first six congressional districts:

	1960 White	1960 Negro	1958 White	1958 Negro
First District				
Washington	6000	600	5878	600
Choctaw	5560	150	5233	51
Marion	5886	139	6267	108
Clarke	8100	400	8078	333
Monroe	5800	200	5900	100
Wilcox	2950	0	3040	0
Mobile	55,025	9488	52,717	5152
Second District				
Montgomery	29,000	2995	28,815	3017
Escambia	11,000	1000	11,205	1000
Pike	7950	200	6150	350
Crenshaw	6196	493	6150	500
Covington	15,788	835	15,900	900
Baldwin	16,340	900	15,822	490
Butler	8402	831	8894	392
Lowndes	2240	0	2252	0
Conecuh	3336	300	5315	900
Third District				
Russell	7878	700	7378	850
Coffee	10,901	588	12,262	300
Lee	9256	1500	10,262	300
Macon	3310	1000	2306	1044
Geneva	7281	14	6179	89
Bullock	2200	5	2400	4
Henry	4631	400	5039	384

Barbour	6400	400	6521	200
Houston	12,850	675	13,028	700
Dale	7400	600	8077	200
Fourth District				
Autauga	4614	125	5039	68
Dallas	9195	130	8842	128
Calhoun	24,557	2000	22,438	1948
Clay	7229	350	7526	122
Talladega	17,866	2650	15,500	2500
St. Clair	8200	800	8200	375
Elmore	9225	275	9449	200
Coosa	4203	397	5085	316
Fifth District				
Etowah	32,726	1955	35,200	1900
Cherokee	7650	350	8201	212
Marshall	19,175	50	19,115	35
DeKalb	19,915	85	20,465	35
Tallapoosa	13,600	700	13,400	600
Chambers	12,361	400	12,825	375
Randolph	7415	1500	10,811	1200
Cleburne	5518	75	5640	60
Sixth District				
Greene	1731	166	1783	118
Bibb	5692	200	5725	100
Tuscaloosa	27,869	5000	24,692	4000
Hale	3350	150	3445	155
Shelby	10,650	350	9650	350
Chilton	11,401	750	11,608	400
Perry	3735	265	3745	255
Sumter	2650	450	2858	175

Talladega's Population For 1960 Placed At 17,742 In Final Report Of Nose Count

Talladega's population was fixed at 17,742 in the final returns of the 1960 census, making this the county's largest city by a margin of nearly 5000 over second place Sylacauga with 12,857.

Childersburg is the third largest community with 4884 inhabitants.

Alabama was one of the states in which the Census Bureau set up what it called census county divisions for statistical purposes.

"These divisions," it explained, "are used instead of the election precincts, townships, and other minor civil divisions for which population statistics were previously reported."

"The CCD's were established because the boundaries of the minor civil divisions in these states, which were observed in previous censuses, changed frequently or were difficult to identify."

Under that system the following figures were given for the county:

Childersburg Division 7214; Bon Air Town 297; Childersburg City 4884.

Fayetteville-Talladega Springs Division 8080; Gantts Quarry Town 238; Mignon 2271; Talladega Springs Town 177.

Howell's Cove Division 3057. Lincoln - Eastaboga Division 3775; Lincoln Town 629.

Munford Division 4097. Renfro - Lanier Division 2237. Stockdale - Chandler Springs Division 1990.

Sycamore - Winterboro Division 4446.

Talladega and Sylacauga each termed a distinct division.

The official population of the state was put at 3,266,740, a gain of 204,997 or 6.7 per cent over 1950.

The county's total population was put at 65,495.

Final Census Tally Shows State's Gains

Official figures on the 1960 census of population in Alabama were released last week by the U.S. Department of Commerce, revealing changes from the preliminary report made in July.

The official population count of the state as of April 1, 1960, was 3,266,740. This is a gain of 204,997, or 6.7 per cent, over the 3,061,743 inhabitants of the state in 1950.

The preliminary state figure, released four months ago, was 3,245,806.

In each city and county, the final figures were slightly higher than the preliminary count.

The Census Bureau reports that 54.8 per cent of the state's population, or 1,791,721, live in urban areas, with 45.2 per cent in rural areas.

The final report listed 29 cities in Alabama with more than 10,000 population. They are:

1. Birmingham	340,887
2. Mobile	202,779
3. Montgomery	134,393
4. Huntsville	72,365
5. Tuscaloosa	63,370
6. Gadsden	58,088
7. Prichard	47,371
8. Anniston	33,657
9. Bessemer	33,054
10. Florence	31,649
11. Dothan	31,440
12. Decatur	29,217
13. Selma	28,385
14. Phenix City	27,630
15. Homewood	20,289
16. Talladega	17,742
17. Auburn	16,261
18. Fairfield	15,816
19. Opelika	15,678
20. Sheffield	13,491
21. Alexander City	13,140
22. Sylacauga	12,857
23. Mountain Brook	12,680
24. Enterprise	11,410
25. Cullman	10,883
26. Jasper	10,799
27. Andalusia	10,263
28. Troy	10,234
29. Chickasaw	10,002

State to lose House seat—
The Birmingham News

Negro-populated counties may shift

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent
Birmingham News
The first specific idea about how Alabama will revise its congressional districts next year is beginning to take shape. Details are yet to be worked out, but the basic aim will be to divide South Alabama counties heavily populated with Negroes so that—even with mass registration under the new civil rights law—no district could be dominated by Negro voters.

Gov. John Patterson is known to have voiced his concern about this here yesterday. He was in Washington to testify before a House appropriations subcommittee on two Alabama river projects.

REP. GEORGE ANDREWS of Union Springs reminded the governor that future mass registration of Negroes might result in a Negro majority in Andrews' present Third District. And Andrews commented that this might result in election of a Negro to the House of Representatives.

"I know," Gov. Patterson replied. "I've been doing some thinking about that."

Next year, the Alabama Legislature is expected to have the job of revising Alabama's congressional districts to make eight of the present nine. The state is due to lose on House seat, since its population growth has not kept pace with that of the nation as a whole since 1950.

Three of the Alabama counties in which the Negro population exceeds the white are in the Third District. They are Macon, Bullock and Barbour.

THE REMAINING three counties are in as many other nearby districts. Montgomery County is in the Second District, Dallas in the Fourth, and Wilcox in the First.

Under the tentative plan Gov. Patterson had in mind, Macon likely would be put into one of the districts to its north, with Bullock and Barbour being left in the same district, as at present.

How much revision of district lines would be necessary to accomplish this, or which two Alabama House members would be thrown together when one district is eliminated, is not known.

Chances are that boundaries of five or six, or perhaps more, of the present districts will be changed.

WHILE TREND FROM RURAL AREA CONTINUES—
The Tuskegee News, Tuskegee, Ala.

White Population Gain Of More Than 400 Here Shown By Census

An increase of more than 400 white residents of Tuskegee in the 10-year period from 1950 to 1960 was indicated this week in a preliminary census count released by James L. Tindell, district supervisor of the census.

While the city's total population plummeted from a 1950 figure of 6,712 to a 1960 total of 1,774, due to the retraction of the city limits by the 1957 Legislature, the population total of 10 years ago included 5,397 Negroes. Within the smaller city limits at present, the proportion of Negro residents is fractional.

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However, since the city now has only a small proportion of Negro residents, it was indicated that well over 400 new white residents have been added to the city's population.

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ed with the official figure of 30,561 in 1950.

The vast bulk of this loss in population was obviously Negro, since the county as a whole had only 4,790 white residents 10 years ago. Thus, the heavy preponderance of Negro population in the county has been sharply reduced in the last decade.

This migration of Negro population away from the South has been noted over the entire area, although it appears to be more pronounced here than elsewhere.

Mr. Tindell stated that the figures so far compiled are believed to be substantially correct, but are subject to revision after the returns for nonresidents are credited to their proper localities and other routine checks are made. He added, however, that any significant revision is unlikely and that official announcement of population will be made at a later date by the Bureau of the Census.

DECLINE SHOWN IN DISTRICT'S RURAL AREAS

Montgomery Population Up 22 Per Cent In Decade

By ARTHUR OSGOOD
And DICK HINES

Montgomery has grown by one fourth over the past decade, preliminary census figures showed here Monday.

The city's population is now 133,874, up 22 per cent, as compared to 106,525 in 1950.

Montgomery County as a whole gained almost 30,000 inhabitants, from a population of 138,965 to 168,525.

The city itself accounted for 27,349 of the additional residents; the remainder of the county grew by only 2,211.

The figures released by the Census Bureau office here, showed, however, that despite the county's population growth, the 2nd Congressional District as a whole gained only approximately 14,000 residents.

In the nine-county district, only Montgomery, Baldwin and Escambia counties showed population gains. Losing in population were the Crenshaw, Pike, Lowndes, Covington, Conecuh and Butler counties.

The district population picture had been looked for as an indication of whether the state may lose a congressman on the basis of the new census.

It bore out what was already common knowledge—that the rural areas in South Alabama are continuing to lose population to urban centers.

The population gain for Montgomery was not only heartening to Chamber of Commerce Manager Paul Fuller; it bore out the Chamber as an accurate prophet.

The Chamber had estimated the city's population to be 134,200, or less

than 400 off the preliminary census figure. The estimate was almost as close for the entire county—171,000, as compared to the census figure of 168,525.

THIS ACCURACY was especially pleasing to Fuller in view of recent news stories that described Chamber officials in other Southern cities as chagrined by census figures that proved false their optimistic predictions.

"We figure our growth rate at about 2 1/4 per cent a year and all indications have been the population has been increasing at the normal rate," Fuller observed.

"We also take into consideration the number of dwelling units built and such other indicators as telephone connections and electric light

and electric light

Montgomery's growth is in no sense an indication of governmental growth only, but serves to point up a fact we have been contending for several years.

"In our community, we are experiencing a fine and salutary growth in numerous additions to existing industries.

"WHILE WE HAVE NOT added industrial giants to our community, Montgomery's steady growth in this area is indisputable, pointing up the economic stability of our city."

Also pleased was Mayor

Earl James, who said: "The figure showing Montgomery's growth are very encouraging. It has not been a rapid increase, but is on a sound basis. I feel that our city has a bright future."

The population count, being preliminary, is subject to revision. This will mean revising upward, as previously uncounted persons are added. A downward revision would be virtually impossible.

Only the preliminary population figures were available. The breakdown as to housing, population trends, and other statistical data must await processing of the mass of census data by machines.

The figures for the congressional district showed that two cities had moved past the 10,000 population mark. These were Troy, with 10,145 as compared to 8,555 in 1950, and Andalusia, with 10,181 as compared with 9,162 in 1950.

THE TWO COUNTY seats fared better than their surrounding county areas however. Pike County dropped from 30,608 population in the last census to 25,795, and Covington dropped from 40,373 to 35,389.

Four other counties also declined population—wise from 1950. They are: Crenshaw, 18,981 to 14,856; Conecuh, 21,776 to 17,666; Lowndes, 18,018 to 15,381, and Butler, 29,228 to 24,442.

Gaining population were Baldwin, which went from 40,997 to 48,689, and Escambia, which went from 31,443 to 33,518.

The entire congressional district now contains 384,261 persons, according to the census figures. Ten years

ago the district population was 370,389.

The census count in Montgomery included almost all of Maxwell Air Force Base, excluding the federal prison compound, but did not include Gunter Air Force Base. The total of Gunter residents was given as 1,490.

With the windup of the big counting job, the local Census District office, 224 Bibb St., will close this week, said Supervisor James N. Bass Jr.

DEPT. OF RECORDS
& RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INST. ALA.

Negro Population Expands To 55 Thousand In San Francisco

San Francisco (ANP) — Negroes in San Francisco have increased from less than 6,000 in 1940 to more than 55,000 in 1958, a span of 18 years, according to Dr. George M. Johnson, a member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, at a luncheon here last week before the Commonwealth Club of California.

He added, however, that as their numbers expanded, their rights contracted.

The Commonwealth Club, organized in 1903, has a membership of 8,500 men — 6,000 of whom are located within a 40-mile radius of San Francisco. The Club, which has been addressed by every President of the United States — From Theodore Roosevelt through Harry Truman — provides an open forum for the discussion of disputed questions; investigates state, national and international problems and aids in their solution.

Putting it another way, Dr. Johnson said that Negroes, who constituted less than one per cent of San Francisco's population in 1940, made up seven per cent of the population in 1958 (55,200 out of a total of approximately 800,000). Dr. Johnson said attractions to industry appear to have been the primary reason for Negro migration.

"The general problems flowing from the influx of migrants to large urban areas are accentuated, for instance, in the San Francisco Bay area, when the newcomers are non-white," he said. "Racial segregation, the vestigial step-child of an even more cruel institution, immediately confronts most of the Negro migrants during their all too often disheartening search for housing."

Very Little Housing for Negroes

Dr. Johnson said testimony adduced at the San Francisco hearing showed that of new houses built in the nine Bay Area counties from 1950 to 1958 with Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration mortgage insurance, less than 1.5 per cent of that housing was offered and sold to non-whites.

"It was asserted that housing is the core of many civil rights deprivations, such as de facto school segregation, physical distance from employment opportunities, and even voting apathy.

"It was further revealed that urban renewal programs, so essential to the health and growth of this and other cities, are being hampered because of racial barriers to the relocation of displaced families.

Here again we see another of so many examples of racial bigotry stifling community growth and progress.

"It would appear," Commissioner Johnson continued, "that California has fallen prey to a growing national condition in which all-white suburbs form a solid encasement of racial ethnic concentrations in the central city, where minority-group ghettos are often already saturated.

"The fact that Negroes comprise 52.6 per cent of total occupants in public housing projects in San Francisco, reveals still another effect of the harsh exclusion of Negroes from competing equally for private housing.

Two Changes Are Noted In Washington

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 1

The nation's capital today was facing a continuing trend: An increase in both non-white residents and demand for welfare services.

This conclusion was in the latest "State of the Nation's Capital" report sent to Congress Feb. 26.

Authors of the report are District commissioners, appointed by the President to govern municipal business.

They said that while the district population increased 4000 over the previous year in 1959, the percentage of white residents dropped from 47 to 45 per cent.

An estimated 829,000 persons live in the district.

The commissioners said two major shifts are occurring.

Whites are moving out as Negroes come in.

And one wage-earner group, persons between 18-44, also is dropping in number. The age group 5 to 17, is growing more numerous.

The commissioners said the social and economic implications of these trends are clear.

What is happening is that a potential source of tax revenue is being lost coupled with mounting demands for public social services, according to the commissioners who stated it this way:

"More children will require schools as well as related services, including recreational facilities. More older people will require more hospital and nursing home facilities, especially for those needing care in connection with chronic disease."

Washington As An All-Negro City?

A copyrighted article in U. S. News & World Report updates racial growth in the nation's capital. Washington now has 55 per cent Negroes, making it the only substantial city in the United States with a majority colored population.

Further, 76.7 per cent of all public school pupils in Washington are Negro. Sixty-two per cent of the teachers are Negro. In the first grade next fall 85 per cent of the pupils will be Negro. Of 165 Washington schools, 21 are all Negro (horrors!) and 96 are 90 per cent or more Negro in enrollment.

Plainly whites are continuing to get out of the national capital as fast as they can.

This is a consequence of such white movement combined with a continuing influx of Negroes from the South. Metropolitan experts in Washington are patently disturbed. This in large part is because the tax take from this growing Negro population is less than it should be. Compounding the difficulty is the fact that these newcomers include many, many persons under 18. This coupled with the fact that many of the remaining whites are elderly means that the burden of services, for young, for old, is going up out of proportion to the revenue coming in.

The proportion of workers between ages 18 and 44 is on the decline.

Washington is run by three district

While the Congress is moaning about integration down in Dixie, it might also direct its attention to the degree of self-government prevailing in the marbled city built on Foggy Bottom.

If the District of Columbia had self-government, and if all adult Negroes had the vote, the government of the nation's capital would be Negro.

What would be the reaction of congressmen North and South to that?

Yet such a condition is precisely what profoundly disturbs many a Southern community or county.

That pointing finger aimed southward is—oh, well. The case is clear.



Viewing A Changing City

commissioners responsible to Congress. All are white. A majority of the school board and the superintendent of schools are white. All high officers in the police department are white.

POPULATION RISE: WHAT IT IMPLIES

New York
Vast Opportunity for Growth
Here and Abroad Will
Also Bring Problems

By RICHARD RUTTER

One of the biggest stories of 1959 wasn't even a new one.

For many years a population "explosion" has been in the making in this country and throughout the world. But last year attention was focused on the problem as never before.

Economists, Government officials, various commentators all pointed out the political, social and economic implications.

The cold statistics are startling enough. In the next ten years—by 1970—the world's population is expected to soar from 2,900,000,000 to 3,500,000,000. By the year 2000, there are likely to be about 6,300,000,000 humans on the globe.

Accelerating Trend

The rate of population growth in the United States will not be so rapid, but it'll still be quite explosive. Right now there are about 179,000,000 Americans. The projection for 1970 is from 204,000,000 to 217,000,000. And in 2000? At least 360,000,000.

This trend has been accelerating almost ever since World War II. Only recently, however, has its bearing on the nation's economic growth been apparent. In the Nineteen Fifties about 25,000,000 were added to the population; there were more than 4,300,000 births in 1959 alone. In the coming decade an increase of 30,000,000 more will undoubtedly occur.

What does the population "explosion" portend for the nation? Economists say it means a tremendous opportunity for investment, especially in under-developed areas.

Even now, private American enterprise has invested at least \$28,000,000,000 abroad. That

investment is growing at the rate of \$3,000,000,000 a year. It will undoubtedly rise further in the coming decade.

More and more American companies are starting their own manufacturing or sales operations overseas. In some instances, they are buying into established foreign companies or forming joint-venture projects.

The foreign market looms as an ever more important source of new business and new profits. For instance, the six nations of Europe's Common Market have 165,000,000 potential consumers.

A Dramatic Impetus

Back home, the impetus to the economy from the sheer addition of numbers may prove even more dramatic. It should be noted, incidentally, that the population forecasts may be on the conservative side. They invariably have been so in the past.

Back in the early Nineteen Thirties a research committee appointed by President Hoover surveyed the population outlook and decided that "the United States might have a stationary population before the end of the twentieth century * * * with the total population close to 145,000,000."

How far off this finding was from actuality needs little emphasis. In recent years, there has been a trend to earlier marriages and earlier births. Meanwhile, the death rate continues to drop thanks to major new medical advances—some of the most important of which may lie just ahead.

A new rise in the birth rate is seen in the mid-Sixties and the succeeding years as the post-war baby crop reaches marriage age. Women are now marrying at an average age of 20 and men at 22.5.

There seems little doubt that—barring a major international war—the growth in population will largely dictate the course of the economy. Already, the economists and other observers are referring to forthcoming decade as, variously, "The Soaring Sixties," "The Golden Sixties," "The Fabulous Sixties." Glowing forecasts are being made by the sheaf-full.

Problems Lie Ahead

It's true also that the population spurt will bring problems as well as opportunities for growth. It will require an enormous upsurge in productive capacity and output to meet consumer demand.

Traffic problems, already near the nightmare stage in some metropolitan areas, will become even more nightmarish. Sufficient and decent housing must be provided unless the cancer of slums is to spread unchecked. Educational facilities will be strained.

But as of now, at least, the consensus is that the problems will be solved—with far-sighted planning as the key—and that the Sixties will be genuinely an era of spectacular growth and prosperity.

Slight Oversight

The national census, which begins April 1, will not be 100% accurate. In fact, pollsters believe they could get a closer count using 600 trained enumerators and a selected sample than the Census Bureau can with 100,000 temporary census takers trying to count every single nose.

The 1950 population total was believed to have missed by 3% or more. One reason for the error, according to *Business Week*: "In 1950 in at least several Southern states the enumerators forgot to count Negroes; it just didn't occur to housewives turned census taker that they should be included."

This is almost incredible. It has the suspicious smell of a bureaucrat's invention to excuse his mistakes. But at least it's in keeping with government custom: if anything's wrong, it's always safe to blame it on Southern whites.

18TH U.S. CENSUS

Get Set for the Big Count- It Starts Thursday Night

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

The biggest people-counting job in U.S. history gets under way Thursday night.

In Georgia and throughout the nation, 160,000 carefully-chosen enumerators are poised to launch the 118-million-dollar counting job—the 18th decennial census.

Door-to-door canvassing of every person in the United States and its territories actually begins Friday morning, but Thursday night has been designated "T" Night.

That's when census-takers will swoop down on all hotels and motels with 50 rooms or more and interview all transients. The excuse they've been counted before won't suffice this time.

THE CENSUS is expected to reveal there are 180,000,000 people in the United States. To get an accurate count, enumerators will spend about three weeks visiting every family in the nation.

Visits can be expected any time during the day—early in the morning, in the middle of the day, or even late at night.

Enumerators have been assigned to specific neighborhoods and they have instructions to call back until they contact a member of each family, regardless of when it is.

The enumerators aren't working on a definite time schedule, but on a piece-work basis, so they can spend the time they feel necessary to get the job done.

MORE QUESTIONS than ever will be asked this year. But they're all legitimate and can't be used against you in any type of court action.

Enumerators are subject to a heavy fine if they reveal any of the information they gather and courts are forbidden by law from subpoenaing any of the information, regardless of the circum-

stances.

And that goes for the Internal Revenue Service, too, so don't be abashed about telling the enumerator your salary, for instance—which information he'll want along with much, much more.

Congress ordered the first census in 1790 to reapportion each state's share of seats in Congress. Georgia is expected to lose one representative because other states have experienced greater population increases.

THE CENSUS information is used for many other reasons. Federal aid is partially based on it. The statistics gathered will give an accurate map of social and economic changes so we can better plan for the future. Many other facets of the nation's transition during the past decade will also be spotlighted.

If each family has properly filled out the questionnaire delivered by mail, the census interview will be short.

The questionnaires are an innovation this year. They contain questions about personal characteristics and household data. The enumerator will transfer the filled-out questionnaire information to his portfolio.

As a demonstration of the time that can be saved, many mothers and fathers don't know the birthdays of their children. If this information must be searched for, much valuable time can be lost.

THOMAS W. McWHIRTER, director of the Atlanta Regional Office of the Bureau of Census, and Louis T. Wells, supervisor for the Fifth District of Georgia, urge that questionnaires not be sent to the census office.

Separating them geographically would be a time-consuming and unnecessary chore, they said.

If the enumerator should miss a person—which will be rare since they'll be calling back again and again—those persons will have an

opportunity later to get counted. Mr. McWhirter and Mr. Wells also have some other information: "Don't give your questionnaire to anyone who cannot verify he is an official enumerator. A red, white and blue badge will identify them properly."

—All boarders and apartment renters are supposed to fill out separate questionnaires. If only one questionnaire has been left, the enumerator will leave an extra questionnaire. These are to be filled out and left for the enumerator in sealed envelopes.

—Don't forget to count new babies, members of the family in hospitals or away from home. High school students in boarding schools are counted as though they're living at home, but college students will be counted as residents of the city in which the college is located.

—Anyone in the Fifth Congressional District who will be out of the continental United States from April 1 to May 15, send the necessary information to the census office at 62 Eleventh St., NE, Atlanta, 9.

—Other persons who will be away from home during the census-taking period are urged to fill out the questionnaires, seal them, and leave them with a neighbor.

While every family must answer questions on the advanced questionnaires, more detailed questions will be asked every fourth family. Census officials say this is a time-saving scheme since a sampling of 25 per cent will be as accurate as a complete sampling.

Preliminary reports of the census statistics will start going to the public about the second week in May. The law requires a certified count be delivered to the President by Nov. 1.

Dixie Population Is Fairly Young

Has High Percentage Of People In Productive Age Bracket

The bureau estimated that 35.1 per cent of the South's population is between 18 and 44 years of age, compared to a national average of 35 per cent. The Northeast led with 35.1 per cent in this age bracket. The West was below the national average with 34.8 per cent, and the North Central region was even lower with 34.6 per cent.

Dixie Fares Well

The South also fared well in other age groups. It was estimated to have 11.8 per cent in the under-5-year bracket, compared to a national average of 11.4 per cent, and 26.4 per cent in the 5-to-17-year group, compared to the national average of 24.3 per cent.

The estimates also gave the South only 18.9 per cent in the 45-to-64 bracket, lower than any of the other three regions and well under the 20.5 per cent national average.

And despite the influx of retired Northern oldsters to Florida's sunny climes, the South's older group. It was estimated to have only 7.8 per cent of its population in this age group, less than any other region and under the national average of 8.8 per cent.

The estimates showed that, on the average, Southerners are younger than people in the rest of the country.

The estimates, subject to confirmation in this year's census, contradict a widely held belief that a continuing exodus of younger people has left the South with a high percentage of people in the upper age brackets.

Some States Slump

But while the South as a region scored well, some states within the region fell below the regional average.

Only 30.5 per cent of the people of Arkansas were estimated to be in the 18-to-44 bracket, which was the lowest figure for any state in the nation. Other Dixie states below the 35 per cent national average in this bracket were Mississippi 32.4, Louisiana 34.2, Kentucky 34.2, Alabama 34.6, Georgia 34.9, and Texas 34.9.

Surprisingly, Vermont, with 11.6 per cent, led the nation with the highest percentage of people 65 and older. Next were Iowa 11.4, New Hampshire 11.3, Maine 11.2, Missouri 11, Kansas 10.9, and Arkansas 10.8. Florida was well down the list with 10.2.

Lowcountry Notes

Population Shifts

Whereas some of the larger cities in the Lowcountry have been grabbing most of the census news headlines, a few of the hamlets and whistle-stops have also been making rapid population progress.

This fact is revealed in unofficial census figures just released at Columbia for six Lowcountry counties, showing the population of towns of 10,000 persons or fewer.

Of the larger towns in this category, Barnwell was notable, boomed its population count from 2,005 in 1950 to 4,568 today. And a smaller neighbor of Barnwell, Williston, which had a population of only 896 in 1950, is a thriving town of 2,712 persons now. Both are in close proximity to the Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah River Project.

For the most part, however, population remained fairly static. For some towns, there was hardly need to conduct a count at all. For instance, Springfield, in Orangeburg County, added five persons to its population in the 10 years that elapsed between census counts, from 782 in 1950 to 787. Salley, a town of 404 persons in Aiken County, had an almost identical count, 407, in 1950.

Following are Associated Press figures for the six counties, with unofficial 1960 count first, followed by the official 1950 count:

Sumter County — Mayesville, 743 and 706; Pinewood, 567 and 578.

Calhoun County — Cameron, 584 and 630; St. Matthews, 2,409 and 2,351.

Bamberg County — Bamberg, 3,101 and 2,954; Denmark, 3,172 and 2,814; Ehrhardt, 481 and 510; Olar, 467 and 414.

Aiken County — Jackson, 1,743 and 200; Burnetown, 508 and 578; New Ellenton 2,284 (in 1950 New Ellenton was not a town; it replaced the town of Ellenton, which had a population of 746 in 1950). Terry Town, 209 (no 1950 figure); Salley, 404 and 407; Wagener, 620 and 584.

Barnwell County — Barnwell, 4,568 and 2,005; Hilda, 253 and 304; Blackville, 1,887 and 1,294; Kline,

213 and 230; Snelling, 100 and 34; Williston, 2,712 and 896.

Orangeburg County — Bowman, 1,106 and 857; Branchville, 1,181 and 1,353; Cope, 227 and 209; Elmore, 1,010 and 1,127; Edinburg, 469 and 478; Holly Hill, 1,281 and 1,116; Livingston, 206 and 210; Neeses, 344 and 528; North, 1,053 and 954; Norway, 525 and 476; Rowesville, 398 and 363; Cordova, 208 and 175; Springfield, 787 and 782.

Negro Race 10 Percent Of U.S. Population Now Constitute 15 Percent Of Army Officers

Better Soldier Material Flourishing Under Eisenhower Equality Policies; So Reveals B'Nai B'rith Of Anti-Defamation League

Negroes have flourished under integration in the armed forces to such a degree that today they have become virtually the pride of the service and a crucial factor in America's defense," according to a report by Morton Puner, editor of the Bulletin of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

His study, based on two month-long tours of Defense Department installations in the United States and ten other countries, appears in article form in the June issue of CORONET magazine, out today.

He found that Negroes constitute 15% of all non-commissioned officers in the army even though they make up only 10% of army personnel. In the United States Air Forces in Europe, 14.5% of all non-coms are Negroes even though they represent only 5% of the enlisted men.

"For Negroes, life in the integrated services is filled with challenges and opportunities denied them as civilians," the CORONET article declared. "The record shows that they are making the most of it. The percentage of Negroes taking courses with the United States Armed Forces Institute is 14%, for the rest of the men in uniform, the figure is 9%."

Puner reports that since Korea, the first war in which whites and Negroes fought in genuinely integrated units—"no one in authority seriously questions the military value of integrations."

"It took longer for integration to

work out on social and educational levels," he says. "But today attitudes are summed up in the words of Maj. Gen. Harvey Fisher, a West Pointer and Korean veteran who says: 'Heart is heart, blood is blood—what difference does color make? And in the words of Negro Navy Lieut. (j.g.) L. E. Jenkins who says: 'After awhile, you start thinking of whites as people.'"

Puner found that men and women in the service, "no matter how strong their prejudices before, seem to suspend them for the balance of their military careers." As one evidence of the rise of the Negroes in the services, he says that "the sight of Negroes in officers' uniforms is now commonplace."

"There are now eight Negroes at West Point, three at the Air Force Academy, and seven at Annapolis," he said. "The highest ranking Negro officer in the services is Major Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., deputy chief of staff for operations at US-AFE headquarters in Germany. The army and air force have more than 100 Negro colonels and lieutenant colonels. There are about 200 Negro officers on active duty in the regular navy and among the reserves."

"In 1958, a white officer refused to shake the hand of a Negro during a military ceremony. He was given an official reprimand and fined \$200. The case was so rare that it gained national newspaper attention. Today, the idea is accepted that when a Negro has reached a position of command, he has earned it and is entitled to all authority and privileges," he de-

clared. The lesson of integration in the cities, which include nurseries, schools and supermarkets as well as barracks and rocket launching sites, "More than 5,000,000 Americans—servicemen and civilians, and dependents—are thus subject to integration in their daily lives. The results add up, in the words of historian Richard B. Anderson of the University of North Carolina, to one of the most profound changes in American racial patterns since the Emancipation."

"Our mighty defense machinery with all its potential for destruction, is sowing seeds of brotherly love and understanding among Americans. Integration has been going on in the armed services for almost twelve years. Today Negroes, buteat, sleep and train with white men and their families make equal use of all Defense Department facilities," he says.

"But even the steward's branch has denied them before," Admiral Smith said. The figures confirm his statement. Puner reports: "In 1959, about a third of all navy personnel re-enlisted for further service. Close to 90% of all stewards and steward's mates decided that they wanted to stay in."

POPULATION OFF IN MANY CITIES

P. 22
Suburban Areas Growing Across South

ATLANTA (UPI) — Early 1960 census estimates rolling in from across the South showed rather conclusively today that the exodus from the farm has been followed by growth in suburbia.

Inside the legal limits of many medium-sized Southern cities, the census count proved disappointing to chambers of commerce and those who pointed to new industry, business growth and increased property valuation as marks of progress.

Not that the census proved them wrong entirely — but an analysis of the returns already in showed the greatest population increases in those areas just outside the lines known as city limits — the suburbs.

Many of the medium-size cities, Jacksonville, Fla., Charleston, S. C., Macon and Augusta, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C., lost population in the 10 year, 1950-to-1960, span.

Others like Roanoke, Va., and Raleigh, N. C., found their population growth much less than anticipated.

In each case, however, the disappointed municipality found its suburbs swelled handsomely.

DROP IN AUGUSTA

Mayor Millard Beckum of Augusta, Ga., which lost a total of 1,911 residents from its 1950 population of 71,508, said the city council will consider annexation of some thickly-populated suburbs in Richmond county. The county even absorbing the Augusta loss, gained in population by 25,447.

The population gain registered for the whole of Georgia's 10th Congressional District which includes Richmond county, was only 25,626, indicating a net gain of only 179 persons in the other 16 predominantly rural counties. Many of these lost population in the farm-to-city-to-suburbs movement.

Raleigh, N. C., pushed through an annexation on the eve of the census in a move which city officials confidently expected to put

the population over the 100,000 mark.

They were so confident and expectant that it even embarrassed census officials who checked and rechecked before reporting a mere 93,097 total for the city. This however was a sizeable jump for the 1950 figure of only 65,679.

ROANOKE DISAPPOINTED

Roanoke, Va., preliminary figures showed a population of 96,179 up only 4,258 from 1950 was disappointing to officials who wanted a 100,000 figure to flash at prospective industry.

Chamber of Commerce president Shields Johnson said it felt important to use "every means of expeditiously increasing our population" and Roanoke already has plans for annexing 31 square miles of suburban Roanoke county which registered a healthy 19,976 population increase.

Jacksonville, Fla., showed a preliminary count of 197,948 down 6,569 from 1950 — a drop under the 200,000 mark. But the figures for Duval county were 450,616 up nearly 50 per cent over the 304,029 in 1950.

Charleston county, S. C., increased 25.7 per cent to 207,230 but the city of Charleston itself lost nearly 10,000 and hit its lowest population since 1910, declining from 70,174 to 60,251. This reflected a mass exodus from the crowded Charleston peninsula to the suburbs and the city will get a chunk of that back with a recently-voted annexation of areas with about 8,000 population.

'BEDROOMS' FOR CITIES

Many suburban towns and counties showed phenomenal growth as "bedrooms" for the large cities. And in practice these will be counted in with "metropolitan area" populations when final census figures are published.

In addition there were new "boom cities," notably Huntsville, Ala., which zoomed to 71,880 compared to a sleepy 16,437 in 1950. The Army's missile work at Redstone Arsenal was Huntsville's chief stimulus. Jacksonville, N. C., near the huge Camp Lejeune Marine base, tripled in size and Onslow county, in which the Marine base and Jacksonville are located, doubled, going from 42,047 to 83,494.

Charlotte, N. C., moved steadily up increasing in population by

approximately 33 per cent — from 134,042 to 200,878, pleasing almost everyone except Mayor James S. Smith who had predicted at least 215,000. Charlotte city manager William Veeder predicted the city would double again in the next two decades. Mecklenburg county as a whole, including Charlotte, gained 37 per cent

underscoring the leave-the-farms trend was the fact that at least 35 of North Carolina's 100 counties lost population. One, oddly enough, came up with exactly the same count as in 1950.

MIXED REACTIONS

The preliminary census counts met mixed reactions. Macon, Ga., officials talked of merging the city and Bibb county to offset an impression of "stagnant growth" in Macon. Macon lost population and Bibb county grew. Others said they cancelled out.

"If the merger were adopted, the combined population figure would go a long way to boost growth," said Macon banker T. R. Turner. "The merger would eliminate the objection that the population was shrinking." Another banker, Tom E. Greene, said the census figures probably would not immediately effect business "because the county population and trade area remain the same."

Clinton, N. C., a town which went all-out boosting new industry, is the seat of a large rural farming county which registered a net population loss of 1,834. But the town of Clinton almost doubled, from 4,414 in 1950 to 7,447.

Census counts were incomplete and not even preliminary estimates available for the South's large cities, but Atlanta has been claiming one million in its "metropolitan area" since last fall, and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce estimated a jump from 300,096 in the city limits to 507,450 last month.

EARLY RETURNS SHOW

Southern Population Shifts With Exodus To Suburbias

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IN/COUNTY REPRESENTATION

Census Figures Point Up Growing Senate Disparity

TALLAHASSEE, June 11 (UPI)—Florida's 1960 population figures emphasize the growing disparity in big and little county and North and South Florida representation in the State Senate.

The preliminary census figures, the last of which were released yesterday, show that counties represented by the 23 members of the so-called Senate majority bloc contain less than a third of the state's population.

Senatorial District Population Figures

TALLAHASSEE, June 11—(UPI)—Here is the population of Florida's 38 senatorial districts under the preliminary U. S. census for 1960:

District	Counties	Population
1st	Okaloosa and Santa Rosa	90,501
2nd	Escambia	173,012
3rd	Holmes and Walton	26,178
4th	Jackson	36,523
5th	Franklin, Liberty, Wakulla	13,886
6th	Gadsden	39,529
7th	Polk	192,777
8th	Leon	73,959
9th	Citrus and Hernando	20,278
10th	Madison and Taylor	27,193
11th	Pinellas	371,989
12th	Indian River, Martin, St. Lucie	80,455
13th	Dade	917,865
14th	Columbia	19,868
15th	Bradford and Union	19,224
16th	Nassau	16,859
17th	Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee	25,398
18th	Duval	450,584
19th	Orange	262,655
20th	Marion	51,361
21st	Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy	17,649
22nd	Jefferson	9,483
23rd	Lake	56,290
24th	Collier, Hendry, Lee, Monroe	122,790
25th	Bay, Gulf, Calhoun, Washington	94,875
26th	Putnam	31,920
27th	DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Highlands	48,610
28th	Volusia	124,864
29th	Baker and Clay	26,823
30th	Broward	329,431
31st	Flagler and St. Johns	33,523
32nd	Alachua	74,718
33rd	Okeechobee and Osceola	25,409
34th	Hillsborough	395,762
35th	Palm Beach	224,537
36th	Charlotte, Manatee, Sarasota	156,214
37th	Brevard and Seminole	165,933
38th	Pasco and Sumter	48,332

These counties had nearly half the total population under the 1950 census.

Of Florida's new population count totaling 4,897,257, only 1,510,943 live in the so-called pork chop counties.

Fifteen senators represent the rest of the population, amounting to something over 3,386,000.

Gov. - nominee Farris Bryant, who was elected with the support of a majority of the Senate pork-choppers, said he will insist on a reapportionment next year with-

in the farmwork of the existing 38 senatorial districts, indicating it might also be accompanied by a constitutional amendment to increase the number of districts to make additional adjustments.

Minimum of Change His Senate supporters are saying privately and publicly that they will permit only a minimum of reshuffling in present seats, if any at all. They insist that the only way to give more representation to the growing areas is to add additional seats to the Senate.

Six of the districts represented by majority bloc senators lost population in the past decade.

They include little Jefferson, which has a senator by itself and a new population of 9,483, a decline of about 900 under the last count.

Others that lost population are the districts comprising Holmes and Walton; Franklin, Liberty and Wakulla; Bradford and Union; Hamilton, Lafayette and Suwannee, and Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy.

Under the new count, five small one-county districts in North Florida, each with its own senator, have less than 40,000 residents each.

They are Jackson, Gadsden, Columbia, Nassau and Jefferson.

Four Counties, One Senator

In contrast are the multiple-county 24th District in South Florida and 25th in West Florida.

The 25th, comprising Bay, Gulf,

Calhoun and Washington counties, has a population of 94,875 and one senator.

The 24th, Collier, Hendry, Lee and Monroe, has 122,790 people and one senator.

Huge Dade County, with its 917,865 residents, also has but one senator, all that is allowed a county under present law.

Of the six smallest senatorial districts, all but one are located in rural North Florida.

The exception is Citrus and Hernando with a population of 20,278.

The others are Jefferson, 9,483; Liberty, Franklin and Wakulla, 13,866; Nassau, 16,859; Dixie, Gilchrist and Levy, 17,649; Bradford and Union, 19,224, and Columbia, 19,868.

Majority Stalwarts

All are represented by majority bloc stalwarts, including Senate President-designate Randolph-Hodges of Cedar Key, Harry Stratton of Callahan, former Acting Gov.

Charley Johns of Starke and S. D. Clarke, Monticello, the dean of the Senate.

Disparities also are found in other sections, both South and Central Florida.

For instance, Seminole and Brevard, which share a senator, have a new population of 165,933, while the district of Charlotte, Manatee and Sarasota has 156,214.

Okaloosa and Santa Rosa, now sharing a senator, have 90,501 and the 80,455 people of Indian River, Martin and St. Lucie share a senator.

OFFICIALS CONFIDENT

U.S. Population Total To Top 179 Million

WASHINGTON, June 11

With preliminary population figures now available for 41 states, census officials are voicing confidence that the final national total will come close to the advance estimate of 180 million.

Although the count is falling somewhat short of the target, census aides said privately today that they look for a total somewhere between 179½ and 179¾ million. That would mean missing the mark by less than ¼ of one per cent.

For 41 states and the District of Columbia, already counted, the preliminary figures add up to 113,453,760. This is an increase of 14.8 per cent over the 1950 total of 98,802,588 for the same states and the district.

Still to be announced are advance figures for such large states as New York, Illinois and Texas and such fast-growing ones as California and Arizona.

Judging from the figures made available so far, the count is falling several million short of the 180-million target. However, officials emphasize that the present state figures are based only on quick field counts and indicated most of them will be increased later.

One bureau aide reported that 177,600,000 people have been counted so far in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, he said, about 700,000 to 800,000 transients who were counted separately and must still be allocated to their home states.

Also, the count of American civilians and servicemen abroad has not yet been added to the total. This will boost the final figure by about a million more.

On the basis of the figures now available, three states and the District of Columbia have lost population since the 1950 census. West Virginia is down 7.9 per cent, Arkansas down 7.2 per cent, the District down 6.8 per cent and Mississippi down 0.7 per cent.

The biggest gainers have been Florida, up 76.6 per cent, Nevada up 75.8 per cent and Alaska up 74 per cent.

STATE POPULATION PUT AT 16,596,507

The New York Times
Preliminary Figures Show
11.9% Gain—Loss in House
Delegation Foreseen

New York Times
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON June 14—

The population of New York State increased 11.9 per cent in the last decade to 16,596,507, the Census Bureau reported today.

The state's population growth lagged behind the national average, portending a probable reduction in New York's representation in the House and a corresponding cut in its Presidential electoral vote.

With preliminary census estimates obtained for all except four states, the average population increase in the states has been 18 to 19 per cent.

Seats in the House of Representatives are automatically reapportioned after each Federal census.

In advance of the census, the estimates were that New York would lose two or three of its present forty-three seats in the House. That would require a realignment of the Congressional Districts within the state by the Legislature next year.

For the moment, it appears that New York will hold its title as the most populous state in the union. The census estimate for California, the potential contender for the title, has not been completed.

New York Lead Indicated

In 1959 it was estimated that California had a population of 14,500,000. Although that state has been having a tremendous growth in population, Census Bureau officials do not expect it to overtake New York.

The New York estimate of 16,596,507 is a preliminary figure, subject to upward revision as New York residents who were counted out of the state are included in the total. In 1950 the state's population was estimated by the Census Bureau at 14,830,192.

The progress reports by the bureau show that the state's population growth has been concentrated in the metropolitan suburbs, such as Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The preliminary indications are that the population of New York City

has dropped about 3 per cent since 1950 to a total of around 7,650,000.

In addition to California, the Census Bureau has still to issue its preliminary estimates for Massachusetts, Connecticut and Tennessee.

City and State Figures

Following are the preliminary population reports for all New York counties, except those in New York City, and the progress reports for New York City counties, as issued by Arthur F. Young, regional census director:

NEW YORK STATE			
County	1960	1950	Per Cent Change
Albany	268,053	239,836	+ 11.9
Allegany	43,549	43,784	- 0.5
Bronx	1,400,000*	1,451,277	- 3.5
Broome	211,366	184,698	+ 14.5
Cattaraugus	80,183	77,901	+ 2.9
Cayuga	73,567	70,136	+ 4.9
Chautauqua	143,745	135,189	+ 6.3
Chemung	98,607	86,827	+ 13.3
Chenango	42,689	39,138	+ 9.3
Clinton	72,290	53,622	+ 34.8
Columbia	46,982	43,182	+ 8.8
Cortland	40,902	37,158	+ 10.1
Delaware	43,373	44,420	- 2.4
Dutchess	175,323	136,781	+ 28.3
Erie	1,063,534	899,238	+ 18.3
Essex	35,026	35,086	- 0.2
Franklin	44,221	44,830	- 1.4
Fulton	50,856	51,021	- 0.3
Genesee	53,331	47,584	+ 12.0
Greene	31,061	28,745	+ 8.1
Hamilton	4,175	4,105	+ 1.7
Herkimer	65,998	61,407	+ 7.5
Jefferson	87,165	85,521	+ 1.9
Kings	2,585,000*	2,738,175	- 5.6
Lewis	23,245	22,521	+ 3.3
Livingston	43,716	40,257	+ 8.6
Madison	54,546	46,214	+ 18.0
Montgomery	582,983	487,632	+ 19.6
Nassau	56,755	59,594	- 4.8
New York	1,292,517	672,765	+ 92.0
Oneida	1,650,000*	1,960,101	- 15.9
Niagara	241,017	189,992	+ 27.0
Onondaga	263,002	222,855	+ 18.2
Orangetown	422,206	341,719	+ 23.6
Ontario	67,734	60,172	+ 12.7
Orange	182,463	152,255	+ 19.8
Orleans	33,939	29,832	+ 13.5
Oswego	85,747	77,181	+ 11.1
Otsego	50,156	50,763	- 1.2
Putnam	31,313	20,307	+ 55.0
Queens	1,795,000*	1,550,849	+ 16.0
Rensselaer	141,908	132,607	+ 7.0
Richmond	220,000*	191,565	+ 15.0
Rockland	135,965	89,276	+ 51.2
St. Lawrence	110,468	98,897	+ 11.6
Saratoga	88,098	74,869	+ 17.7
Schenectady	151,883	142,497	+ 6.5
Schoharie	22,565	22,703	- 0.6
Schuyler	15,011	14,182	+ 5.9
Seneca	31,894	29,253	+ 9.0
Steuben	97,273	91,439	+ 6.4
Suffolk	659,817	276,129	+ 137.6
Sullivan	45,052	40,731	+ 11.6
Tioga	37,823	30,166	+ 24.9
Tompkins	66,310	59,122	+ 12.1
Ulster	118,305	92,621	+ 27.7
Warren	43,296	39,205	+ 10.4
Washington	48,080	47,144	+ 2.0
Wayne	67,685	57,323	+ 18.1
Westchester	806,386	625,816	+ 29.6
Wyoming	34,744	32,822	+ 5.8
Yates	18,529	17,615	+ 5.2
Total	16,596,507	14,830,192	+ 11.9

*Progress report.
*Based on progress report total of 7,650,000 for New York City counties.
Count in New York City is now close to 7,660,000. State total of Census Bureau in Washington of 16,596,507 is based on earlier progress report for New York City.

Suburbia U.S.A. Mushrooms 50 Per Cent In Past Decade

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Census Bureau confirmed Monday what those who fight the home-ward-bound traffic jams have long suspected: the population of Suburbia, U. S. A., has mushroomed by nearly 50 per cent in the past decade.

The suburban growth of Los Angeles was so great that it nosed out Chicago as the nation's second largest city, based on metropolitan area population.

The bureau said the number of persons living in the suburban satellites of the nation's cities jumped from a little over 35,000,000 in 1950 to 53,255,047 in 1960.

The 17,073,607 rise represented an increase of 47.2 per cent and accounted for a whopping share of the 26,407,392 population spurt for the nation as a whole.

The Census Bureau announced last week that the nation's 1960 population is 179,500,000, based on preliminary figures, compared with 151,925,798 in 1950.

SUBURBS NEARLY DOUBLE
The growth rate of the suburbs of the nation's 139 major cities nearly doubled the 24.3 per cent population increase within the cities themselves.

The bureau said that of the 189 standard metropolitan areas - central cities plus suburbs - 180 gained population and nine lost.

New York remained the nation's biggest metropolitan area with a population of 10,545,000. Within the city itself the count was 7,660,000.

The Los Angeles - Long Beach area was second only to New York with a metropolitan area population of 6,690,000. The Chicago area was third with 6,150,532.

Chicago had held its ranking as second largest based on city population alone. It scored 3,492,945 in this count, compared with 2,448,018 for Los Angeles.

But Los Angeles posted a large gain of 63.2 per cent for metropolitan growth, compared with 18.3 per cent for Chicago. The population of Los Angeles suburbs alone jumped by 82.5 per cent, while Chicago's rose by 70.7.

KEEP SAME PLACES
Philadelphia and Detroit, which had ranked fourth and fifth on the basis of city populations, retained

those standings in the metropolitan area counts. Their city - plus - suburb populations were 4,081,827 and 3,761,220 respectively.

Houston, which had ranked sixth in city population with 929,991, fell to 16th in the metropolitan count with 1,232,179. Sixth place was taken over by San Francisco - Oakland with a metro count of 2,721,045 although San Francisco's city population was only 715,609.

Other changes in the first 10:
Seventh - Held by Baltimore in the city count with 321,363, taken over in the metro count by Boston with 2,561,450. Boston's city count is 677,626. Baltimore fell to 13th in the metro standings with 1,704,076.

Eighth - Held by Cleveland in the city count with 369,867, taken over in the metro count by Pittsburgh with 2,394,623. Pittsburgh's city count is 600,694. Cleveland dropped to 11th in the metro ranking with 1,760,263.

Ninth - Held by Washington, D. C., in the city count with 746,958 and retained by Washington in the metro count with 1,968,562.

Tenth - Held by St. Louis in the city count with 740,424 and retained in the metro count with 2,040,188.

The metropolitan areas of the Far West led other major regions in growth, with a 37.4 per cent rise. Those in the Northeast posted the smallest increase, 12.1. Those in the north central states rose by 15.3 per cent and in the South, by 16.3 per cent.

Orlando, Fla., had the most spectacular metropolitan growth in the nation, 123.8 per cent. San Jose, Calif., followed close with a 120.7 per cent increase.

Census Gain, Loss For All 50 States

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Preliminary 1960 population figures for the 50 states and the District of Columbia plus the 1950 figures and the percentage of change during the past 10 years:

	1960	1950	Percentage Change
Alabama	3,244,386	3,061,743	Up 5.97
Alaska	224,383	128,643	Up 74.42
Arizona	1,282,405	749,587	Up 71.08
Arkansas	1,772,428	1,909,511	Down 7.18
California	15,537,413	10,586,223	Up 46.77
Colorado	1,735,807	1,325,089	Up 31.0
Connecticut	2,510,245	2,007,280	Up 25.06
Delaware	443,158	318,085	Up 39.32
Florida	4,893,098	2,771,305	Up 76.56
Georgia	3,917,240	3,444,578	Up 13.72
Hawaii	620,385	499,794	Up 24.13
Idaho	663,606	588,637	Up 12.74
Illinois	9,981,617	8,712,176	Up 14.57
Indiana	3,934,224	3,934,224	Up 17.86
Iowa	2,621,073	2,621,073	Up 4.40
Kansas	2,728,408	1,905,299	Up 43.44
Kentucky	3,012,051	2,944,806	Up 2.28
Louisiana	3,231,148	2,683,516	Up 20.41
Maine	964,235	913,774	Up 5.52
Maryland	3,072,999	2,343,001	Up 31.16
Massachusetts	5,119,511	4,690,514	Up 9.15
Michigan	7,793,294	6,371,766	Up 22.31
Minnesota	3,393,302	2,982,483	Up 13.77
Mississippi	2,162,422	2,178,914	Down 0.76
Missouri	4,307,186	3,954,653	Up 8.91
Montana	668,022	591,024	Up 13.03
Nebraska	1,398,875	1,325,510	Up 5.53
Nevada	281,348	160,083	Up 75.75
New Hampshire	599,543	533,242	Up 12.43
New Jersey	6,018,570	4,835,329	Up 24.47
New Mexico	943,348	681,187	Up 38.49
New York	16,596,507	14,830,192	Up 11.91
North Carolina	4,523,651	4,061,929	Up 11.37
North Dakota	626,976	619,636	Up 1.18
Ohio	9,636,234	7,946,627	Up 21.26
Oklahoma	2,300,513	2,233,351	Up 3.01
Oregon	1,756,366	1,521,341	Up 15.45
Pennsylvania	11,217,708	10,498,012	Up 6.86
Rhode Island	845,019	791,896	Up 6.71
South Carolina	2,358,251	2,117,037	Up 11.39
South Dakota	676,738	652,740	Up 3.68
Tennessee	3,531,773	3,291,718	Up 7.29
Texas	9,493,895	7,711,194	Up 23.12
Utah	886,485	688,862	Up 28.69
Vermont	387,081	377,747	Up 2.47
Virginia	3,989,778	3,318,680	Up 17.48
Washington	2,824,009	2,378,963	Up 18.71
West Virginia	1,847,082	2,005,552	Down 7.76
Wisconsin	3,925,854	3,434,575	Up 14.36
Wyoming	326,578	290,529	Up 12.41
Dist. of Col.	746,958	802,178	Down 6.88

Population Up To 179 Million

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's 1960 population is approximately 179½ million, the Census Bureau reported Thursday. This is an increase of about 18½ per cent since 1950.

The total was based on a quick tabulation by census field offices in the 50 states and will be revised before a final, detailed tally is announced late this year.

On the basis of the preliminary figure, the population has increased by more than 28 million since 1950. 325,798 Americans were counted in the present 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1950.

The total of 179½ million represents a field count of 177,703,190 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia plus estimates of others not yet tabulated.

Among several groups which have not yet been included in the count are members of the armed forces overseas, people who were contacted by the census taker while traveling away from home, others who were contacted too late for inclusion in the preliminary state counts, and crew members of American military and merchant vessels in ports of the United States.

CENSUS EXPLAINS QUESTION ON RACE

Prodded by Student's Letter,
It Admits Form Is Weak
But Cites Need for Data

By WILL LISSNER

A graduate student of philosophy has baited the Census Bureau into disclosing its thinking on the controversial question of race in the population census.

He is William A. Wisdom, who supports his study at New York University by working as an interviewer in the personnel department of the N. Y. U. Bellevue Medical Center. He lives at 230 East Thirtieth Street. Mr. Wisdom wrote to the

Census Bureau asking it to clarify the section of the advance report form in which he had been asked "whether each of the members of my household is White, Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, part Hawaiian, Aleut, Eskimo (etc.)."

Receives a Reply

None of the members of his family is white or falls into any of the categories given, he wrote.

"I should have to say, to avoid a violation of the law, that we are pinkish-gray part American Caucasoids with probable Negroid and possible Mongoloid elements," he went on. Mr. Wisdom has had a course in anthropology.

Howard G. Brunsman, chief of the bureau's population division, replied:

"The form of the question on race is such that it permits any entry which the respondent believes to be correct.

"In short, the specific racial entries are illustrative and not a closed set of categories from which the respondent must choose."

He added:

"The staff of the bureau would be the first to admit that the racial classification which has been used is far from perfect by academic standards.

"It has rather grown up in response to shifts in public interest in various groups which may be described roughly as racial.

"The classification that has been developed, despite its admitted weaknesses, serves a very important function in that it permits a comparison, however approximate, of the relative socio-economic position of the several ethnic groups in our nation, and of trends in the development of each such group.

"Such information is of vital interest to the many agencies, both public and private, that are concerned with the public welfare.

"The distinction between white and Negro began with the first census because the determination of state representation turned on it. The cate-

gory Chinese was recognized first in the census of 1880 in response to public concern with the problems arising out of the heavy Chinese migration of the Eighteen Fifties.

"In a similar fashion, the categories Japanese and Filipino were first recognized in the censuses immediately following substantial migration from these countries. In view of public interest in these specific groups, it seemed only logical to identify them as such. The net result, however, is to identify some 'racial' groups in terms of nationality.

"Information on national affiliation as such is derived from the sample questions relating to birthplace and birthplace of parents, so that the responses we would like to have to the question under discussion should be in terms of racial categories. We recognize also that many of us have in our ancestry a variety of racial strains.

"We appreciate your sincere interest in this matter and hope that you will be reassured that your own best judgment is adequate to meet the needs of the census in this respect."

Mr. Wisdom closed the exchange by thanking Mr. Brunsman for his reply, which, he declared, "answers the objection in a complete and thoughtful manner."

The question has been protested by the American Civil Liberties Union and many individuals.

Mobile Census Bias To Face Policy Probe

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — The Bureau of the Census Thursday promised an investigation of charges that job-discrimination policies denied Negroes employment as census enumerators in the Mobile district.

In a telegram to the Citizens Committee here, Robt. W. Burgess, director of the Bureau of the Census, said that steps were being taken to investigate the district situation. He said that a representative of the permanent census staff would be sent to Mobile to make the probe.

The Census Bureau action followed a vigorous protest to Washington by J. L. LeFlore, asking for suspension of the census program in this district until a probe could be made of "flagrant job discrimination policies denying Negro crew leader-enumerator applicants equitable job opportunities 1960 de-

central census." The Mobile district comprises seven counties.

LeFlore cited as an example that although the Mobile-Prichard metropolitan areas have a total of more than 225,000 population, with about one-fourth of the families being of the Negro group, "reliable information made available to us indicates that of 172 enumerators selected for work in Mobile and nearby communities, less than five per cent are Negroes. He said that 24 crew leaders were hired but no colored persons were among that number.

LeFlore said that the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was also urged to immediately investigate the matter.

11 Southern cities join 100,000 population group

Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile are among 42 Southern cities which now have a population of more than 100,000. In 1950, the South had only 31 cities in this category.

The Southern cities of Houston, Dallas and New Orleans are now among the nation's top 15 in population, according to the Atlanta field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The 42 cities are located in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and the District of Columbia.

Seven of the 42 lost population during the '50s: Baltimore, Md., Chattanooga, Tenn., Jacksonville, Fla., Knoxville, Tenn., Nashville, Tenn., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Birmingham's new total is 338,569, an increase of 12,532; Mobile, 191,640, a 62,631 increase, and Montgomery is now 133,874, an increase of 27,349.

CENSUS ASSAILED

ON ETHNIC QUERY

The New York Times

Civil Liberties Union Calls

Item on Race or Color

Unclear and Unfair

U. S. DEFENDS QUESTION

Asserts Such Data Have Been

Sought for 170 Years—

Notes Few Protests.

The American Civil Liberties Union voiced "grave objection" yesterday to the "color or race" question in the current national census.

It added, it held, the question "raises in the minds of many of our people the specter of some threatened discrimination, to be based on the answers they give."

The question reads: "Is this person White, Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Part Hawaiian, Aleut, Eskimo, etc.?—give specific color or race."

Except for the last phrase, the question is identically given on the advance census report form filled out by householders.

Confusion Cited

The question is confusing, the A. C. L. U. said.

"Is it a question about color or about race? Are all the examples of 'colors' or 'races' quoted above from the census form—to say nothing of 'etc.'—equally 'colors' or equally 'races', by the same definition of 'color' or 'race'? Why are only the 'part Hawaiians' enabled to obey the instruction to give their 'specific' color or race; what about those who are 'part White,' 'part Negro,' etc.?"

Census specialists said the question was not as clearly stated as they would have liked but represented a compromise to supply the needs of the new states of Hawaii and Alaska along with those of the older states.

A more satisfactory form of

the question would have phrased it one way for Hawaii, another for Alaska and a third for the rest of the country, they said. Enumerators are instructed to write down a meaningful answer after observing the respondent. They do not ask the question where the answer is obvious. If there is doubt the respondent's opinion of his group affiliation must be accepted as the correct answer.

The civil rights group noted that it was possible to think of non-discriminatory purposes for which "really scientific statistics" about the racial composition of the national population were needed.

But the question as it stands will not produce such reliable information, it argued.

It said it would defend refusals to answer, but census officials said there would be no prosecution arising from the question.

Census Bureau Replies

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7—Robert W. Burgess, the Census Bureau director, issued a five-point rebuttal to the Civil Liberties Union today. He said the question on race and color had been asked in censuses for 170 years.

Dr. Burgess said that despite widespread publicity about 1960 census questions, "there has been no serious objection raised to the inclusion of this question."

"An inquiry into this subject has been included in every decennial census since 1790," he said. "This question has been almost universally answered in the census, and objections from individual citizens have been extremely rare."

Whites May Need European Help

Negro Population Soars in America

WASHINGTON—If something isn't done quickly about the population explosion among American Negroes, their white fellow-Americans may have to call upon Southern Europeans to maintain the proper balance in the United States.

Although the population figures for 1960 are not yet available, the Commerce Department has statistics showing that the non-white population as of July 1, 1959, was better than 19.8 million as compared with 15.8 million in 1950. This shows a net gain in the nine-year period of four million or 25.5 per cent. The increase in the white population amounted to only 16.2 per cent.

ALTHOUGH all non-whites are not Negroes, most of them are, and the high birth rate is principally among Negroes. This birth rate, which plagues the birth controllers, is responsible for the fact that the Negro segment of the American population is becoming bigger and bigger.

In 1900, the percentage of Negroes was 12.1. In 1920, the percentage was 10.3. In 1930 and 1940, the percentage was 10.2.

During the past nine years the percentage has increased by exactly one point to 11.2, and it is still growing.

If this keeps up, America, like the Union of South Africa, may have to call on Europe to come on over and help us. With the repeal of oriental exclusion laws and the emergence of new African nations, there's bound to be a boom on the non-white population market.

Population Figures For 15 States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau Thursday announced preliminary 1960 population figures for 15 states.

Fourteen showed population gains ranging from 6 per cent to 31 per cent. The 15th, Mississippi, showed a loss of nearly 1 per cent.

Here are the states and their 10-year population records: Alabama—1960 population of 3,244,298, up 182,555 or 6 per cent since 1950.

Georgia—3,917,240, up 472,662 or 13.7 per cent.

Hawaii—620,385, up 120,591 or 24.1 per cent.

Indiana—4,637,005, up 702,781 or 17.8 per cent.

Kansas—2,160,825, up 255,526 or 13.4 per cent.

Louisiana—3,230,932, up 547,416 or 20.4 per cent.

Maryland—3,072,999, up 729,998 or 31.3 per cent.

Michigan—7,793,294, up 1,421,528 or 22.3 per cent.

Mississippi—2,162,422, down 16,492 or 0.7 per cent.

Ohio—9,636,234, up 1,689,607 or 21.3 per cent.

Pennsylvania—11,217,708, up 779,607 or 6.9 per cent.

Rhode Island—845,019, up 53,123 or 6.8 per cent.

South Carolina—2,357,223, up 240,196 or 11.3 per cent.

Virginia—3,898,772, up 580,092 or 17.4 per cent.

Wisconsin—3,925,854, up 491,279 or 14.3 per cent.

The figures are based on field counts and are subject to later revision.

STATE'S CENSUS TOTAL 3,230,932

Gain 20.4 Pct.; Mississippi Population Falls

New Orleans, La.

Georgia—3,917,240, up 472,662 or 13.7 per cent.

Hawaii—620,385, up 120,591 or 24.1 per cent.

Indiana—4,637,005, up 702,781 or 17.8 per cent.

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Virginia—3,898,772, up 580,092 or 17.4 per cent.

Wisconsin—3,925,854, up 491,279 or 14.3 per cent.

Louisiana's population increased during the past 10 years while the population of Mississippi showed a slight decline.

According to preliminary statistics issued in Washington, D. C., Thursday by the census bureau, Louisiana's population for 1960 stands at 3,230,932. This marks a 20.4 per cent increase during the past decade.

Mississippi, with a total population of 2,162,422 showed a 10-year population decline of 0.7 per cent.

Of the 15 states reported, Mississippi was the only one to show a population loss.

In round numbers, Louisiana's population increase during the decade totalled 547,415. Mississippi's population loss during the same period was 16,492.

In Louisiana the population has been steadily rising during the past 30 years. Comparative statistics showing this rise follow: 1930, 2,101,593; 1940, 2,363,880; 1950, 2,683,516, and 1960, 3,230,932.

Mississippi's population during the past 30 years rose, then fell. Comparative statistics for the period are: 1930, 2,009,821; 1940, 2,183,796; 1950, 2,178,914, and 1960, 2,162,422.

Population statistics for the other 13 states reported Thursday follow:

Alabama—1960 population of 3,244,298, up 182,555 or 6 per cent since 1950.

Population Of This Nation Is Now Almost 180 Million

The Sunday Home News
Dalladega Ala
By JOE F. KANE
WASHINGTON (AP)—A record of 28 million in the last decade has rocketed the U.S. population to 179½ million, says the Census Bureau.
The total is subject to revision. The figure released Thursday was based on the actual count of 177,733,190 persons and on estimates of those still to be listed.
Census officials credited the big increase during the 1950s to a climbing birth rate and a continued low death rate. By comparison, the increase in the 1940s was 10 million. In the 1930s it was 8,900,000.

Thursday's totals came from quick tabulations by field offices. The detailed final count will be announced later.
The Census Bureau for some time has been estimating the 1960 population at about 180 million.

The 1960 figures were collected as of last April 1, the date the house-to-house canvass began. At that time the census clock in the Commerce Department building carried a population estimate of 179,921,434 — about 400,000 higher than the figure reported Thursday.

The bureau does not claim complete accuracy of the clock. Its changes every minute merely reflect the agency's best guess as to the average population changes.

On the basis of the preliminary tabulation, here are the 10 largest states in order: New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Florida.

Florida jumped from 18th place in the 1950 listings to replace North Carolina in the No. 10 spot. North Carolina fell to 12th. Florida's total was listed as 4,893,098. It recorded a 76.6 per cent gain since 1950

to lead all states in this category. Nevada, with an increase of 75.8 per cent or 281,348, was the No. 2 gainer.

Alaska was up 74.4 per cent to 224,383, Arizona gained 71.1 per cent to 1,282,405.

California's total was listed at 15,537,413, up 46.8 per cent in 10 years.

These population drops were reported: West Virginia down 7.8 per cent to 1,847,082, Arkansas down 7.2 per cent to 1,772,428, Mississippi down 0.8 per cent to 2,162,422 and the District of Columbia down 6.9 per cent to 746,958.

Gains 28,000,000

Nation's Population At 179,500,000

The Courier-Journal
Memphis, Tenn.
West Virginia, Arkansas, D. C., Mississippi Are Only Losers

By The Associated Press
Washington, June 16.—The Census Bureau announced Thursday the population of the United States has reached 179,500,000, having increased by more than 28,000,000 in the past 10 years.

It came up with this rough total, still subject to revision, on the basis of actual counts of 177,733,190 persons and on estimates of those still to be tabulated.

The vast increase of 28,000,000 people since 1950, a record for any decade, was attributed to a soaring birth rate and a continued low death rate, rather than to such factors as immigration.

Florida Climbs From 18th To 10th
In the 10 years between 1940 and 1950 the increase was 19,000,000. And in the 1930-1940 depression decade, the increase was only 8,900,000.

The nation's 10 largest states in 1960, on the basis of the preliminary tabulation, in order:

New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Florida.

This is the same listing as in 1950, except that fast-growing Florida jumped from 18th place to 10th, displacing North

Carolina to 12th. Florida's total was listed as 4,893,098. It recorded a 76.6 per cent gain since 1950

to lead all states in this category. Nevada, with an increase of 75.8 per cent or 281,348, was the No. 2 gainer.

Alaska was up 74.4 per cent to 224,383, Arizona gained 71.1 per cent to 1,282,405.

California figures — out Thursday — showed a 46.8 per cent increase in 10 years to 15,537,413.

New figures were also announced for Tennessee: A 1960 population of 3,531,773, a gain of 7.3 per cent in 10 years.

Four Are Losers
Population losses were reported for West Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia.

West Virginia dropped 7.8 per cent to 1,847,082, Arkansas by 7.2 per cent to 1,772,428, Mississippi by 0.8 per cent to 2,162,422, and the District of Columbia by 6.9 per cent to 746,958.

Thursday's totals were put together in quick tabulation by census field offices. The final, detailed tally is to be announced late this year.

180,000,000 Estimated
Long before Thursday's announcement, the bureau estimated the country's 1960 population at about 180,000,000. Thus, if Thursday's rough total stands up, the bureau will have come close to an exact prediction.

Some communities have protested that the census count was too low in their cases. In this connection, the Census Bureau said it is continuing to check possible omissions.

Still to be tabulated accurately are members of the armed forces overseas, persons who were reached by census enumerators while away from home, others who were found too late to be included in preliminary state counts, and crew men of United States military and merchants ships in U.S. ports.

Population Listed For States, D. C.

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Here is a table listing the preliminary population figures for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, together with the 1950 figures and the percentage of change during the decade.

	1960	1950	Pct. Chge
Alabama	3,244,386	3,061,743	Up 6.0
Alaska	223,383	126,643	Up 74.4
Arizona	1,282,405	749,587	Up 71.1
Arkansas	1,772,428	1,909,511	Down 7.2
Calif.	15,537,413	10,686,223	Up 46.8
Colorado	1,735,807	1,325,089	Up 31.0
Conn.	2,510,285	2,007,280	Up 25.6
Delaware	443,158	318,085	Up 39.3
Florida	4,893,098	2,771,305	Up 76.6
Georgia	3,917,240	3,444,578	Up 13.7
Hawaii	620,385	499,794	Up 24.1
Idaho	663,606	588,637	Up 12.7
Illinois	9,881,617	8,712,176	Up 14.6
IND.	4,637,900	3,984,224	Up 17.9
Iowa	2,736,408	2,621,073	Up 4.4
Kansas	2,161,421	1,905,299	Up 13.4

KY.	3,042,051	2,944,806	Up 3.3
Louisiana	3,231,148	2,683,516	Up 20.4
Maine	964,235	913,774	Up 5.5
Maryland	3,072,999	2,343,001	Up 31.2
Mass.	5,119,511	4,690,514	Up 9.1
Michigan	7,793,294	6,371,766	Up 22.3
Minn.	3,393,302	2,983,483	Up 13.8
Miss.	2,162,422	2,178,914	Down 0.8
Missouri	4,307,186	3,954,654	Up 8.9
Montana	668,022	591,024	Up 13.0
Nebraska	1,398,875	1,325,510	Up 5.5
Nevada	281,348	160,083	Up 75.8
N. H.	599,543	533,242	Up 12.4
N. Jersey	6,108,121	4,835,329	Up 24.5
N. M.	943,348	681,187	Up 38.5
N. York	16,596,507	14,830,192	Up 11.9
N. Car.	4,523,651	4,061,929	Up 11.4
N. Dakota	626,976	619,636	Up 1.2
Ohio	9,636,234	7,946,627	Up 21.3
Okla.	2,300,513	2,233,351	Up 3.0
Oregon	1,756,366	1,521,341	Up 15.4
Penn.	11,217,708	10,498,012	Up 6.9
R. Island	845,019	791,896	Up 6.7
S. Car.	2,358,251	2,117,027	Up 11.4
S. Dakota	676,738	652,740	Up 3.7
TENN.	3,531,773	3,291,718	Up 7.3
Texas	9,493,895	7,711,194	Up 23.1
Utah	886,485	688,862	Up 28.7
Vermont	387,081	377,747	Up 2.5
Virginia	3,898,778	3,318,680	Up 17.5
Wash.	2,824,009	2,378,963	Up 18.7
W. Va.	1,847,082	2,005,552	Down 7.8
Wis.	3,925,854	3,434,575	Up 14.4
Wyoming	326,578	290,529	Up 12.4
Dis. of Col.	746,958	802,178	Down 6.9

Negro Population Grows In North

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala
BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Census Bureau estimates indicated today that the South is losing its rank as the section with the most Negroes per state.
The figures are not conclusive because they are based on the number of Negroes of voting age rather than the actual Negro population per state. However they are an indication for comparative purposes as of today.

In 1940, for instance, Alabama ranked third in the total number of Negroes living in the state. The 1960 estimates had the state in seventh place with Negroes of voting age.

The other Confederate states were:

Arkansas dropped from 12th to 21st.
Florida rose from 10th to ninth.
Georgia dropped from first to third.
Louisiana remained in sixth place.

Mississippi dropped from second to 13th.
North Carolina from fourth to fifth.

South Carolina from seventh to 15th.
Tennessee from 11th to 16th.

Texas rose from fifth to second.
Virginia from eighth to 11th.
Of the 11, only two—Florida and Texas—went up and only Louisiana remained as it was.

Of the 12 states with the most Negro population in 1940, the 11 Confederate states took 11 of

those spots. The only state outside the Confederate area which broke into the first 12 was New York which ranked ninth in 1940.

Today New York ranks in first place.

The 11 Confederate states today rank from third to 21st position.

During the same period, Ohio rose from 15th in rank to 12th; Pennsylvania from 13th to eighth; California from 21st to 10th; Illinois from 14th to fourth.

Indiana remained in 22nd place.

U.S. Population Shifts to Twist Political Kaleidoscope

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The far-reaching impact of the tremendous population shifts which have taken place in the nation is just now becoming apparent in the 1960 census figures.

The statistics are little short of startling in their political and economic import, although the trends have been obvious for some time.

They portend a major change in the make-up of Congress that could well have a profound effect on national legislation for years to come.

Not only the country's population gain over the last decade, but the shift of population concentrations away from New England and from the East Coast and Midwest to points south and west has profound economic significance for Americans.

Count Tops 179 Million

Population today has hit 179,323,175, according to the Census Bureau report—a gain of 28,000,000 since 1950.

This growth has direct relationship to the development of business, to jobs, schools, and the whole standard of living for the country.

But its most pressing and immediate impact—indeed, its most fascinating to many—is the political one.

For these population shifts will mean an increase in representation for some states in the national Legislature, a decrease for others. Nine states gain; 15 lose.

What effect will this have on the political make-up of Congress in 1962, when the new apportionments become effective?

Before the question is answered, the midnight oil will be burning late in state capitols as legislators seek ways to influence the selections of new legislators or minimize the loss of such as have to be sacrificed.

In states which gain additional legislators in the new population nose count, these legislators may run for office at large (in the state as a whole instead of from a single district), or the state Legislature can redistrict the state to give them a political home.

In states losing one or more legislators, the Legislature will have to redraw its districts (since there will be more dis-

tricts than authorized legislators), or if it fails to do so, every congressman in the state will be required to run at large. All this poses an almost unprecedented situation in that so many states are involved in the adjustment.

The political moves involved will depend largely on the political leadership of the state. If it is Democratic, the effort naturally will be to handle the situation in such a way as to facilitate the election of Democrats. Or vice-versa, in the case of Republican states.

For instance, a Democratic state like Missouri or North Carolina, with one lone Republican member of Congress from a Republican district might well take no action at all toward redistricting.

States to Watch

This would force all legislators to run at large, the assumption being that the Republicans would automatically be eliminated.

Or, if the Legislature does decide to redraw its districts, gerrymandering may result. That is, a district may be carved up according to its political make-up, splitting the opposition vote in such a way as to reduce its effectiveness.

States to watch will be California and Florida, which made spectacular gains of 8 and 4 additional legislators, respectively.

Both states have Democratic Legislatures and a Democratic Governor. It is considered doubtful that they would leave all the new legislators to run at large.

If not, some extensive reapportionment is in order, and will be watched closely. Both California and Florida, despite their political leadership, have a substantial number of Republican legislators within their borders.

It would require some fancy redrawing of districts to dilute their effectiveness. But, as one political expert put it, this is going to be the next "political battleground, and may see some peculiarly shaped districts emerge."

Pennsylvania Hassle?

The Pennsylvania situation, where three seats have been lost, is expected to touch off "a big hassle." There the lower house of the Legislature is Democratic, the upper house about evenly divided, and the

Governor Democratic.

Massachusetts loses two seats. It has a Democratic Legislature, but recently elected a Republican Governor. This means that the Governor would be in a position to veto any gerrymandering effort by Democratic legislators. Such a move would force all members of Congress from the state to run at large.

New York loses two members of Congress, as does Arkansas.

Although Florida is not a Republican state, it has gone Republican in recent national elections, and Republicans in the state could be expected to exert some influence. Here the speculation is that there may be some kind of an agreement by which redistricting would include Republican-populated areas of the seacoast, and Democrats hold the hinterlands.

Farm Population Cut

The political possibilities of this involved situation are endless, and few authorities are in any position to venture forecasts at this time.

The most striking fact apparent as of now is the extent to which this modern population upheaval has reduced the farm population of the Midwest, swept thousands of New England residents south and elsewhere, and affected the whole industrial East.

The Great Plains area has remained unchanged, as far as the population ratio is concerned. And the big shift on both coasts has been toward "the sunny South."

In addition to California and Florida, the states which have gained representation as a result of population increases are: Texas, Arizona, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, and Hawaii—all gaining one seat.

Losers, other than those already mentioned, are: Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and West Virginia—all one down.

GENERAL

Population and the House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Following is a table showing the 1950 and 1960 populations of each state, together with their present and future number of seats in the House of Representatives:

State	1950	1960	Per Cent Increase	House Seats 1950	House Seats 1960	Seats Gain or Loss
Alabama	3,266,740	3,061,743	6.7	8	9	-1
Alaska	226,167	128,643	75.8	1	1	...
Arizona	1,302,161	1,485,587	13.7	3	2	+1
Arkansas	1,786,772	1,909,511	6.5	4	6	-2
California	15,717,204	16,586,223	48.5	38	30	+8
Colorado	1,758,947	1,325,089	32.4	4	4	...
Connecticut	2,535,234	2,007,280	26.3	6	6	...
Delaware	446,292	318,085	40.3	1	1	...
Florida	4,951,560	2,771,305	78.7	12	8	+4
Georgia	2,943,116	3,444,578	14.5	10	10	...
Hawaii	632,772	499,794	26.6	2	1	+1
Idaho	667,191	588,637	13.3	2	2	...
Illinois	10,081,158	8,712,176	15.7	24	25	-1
Indiana	4,662,498	3,934,224	18.5	11	11	...
Iowa	2,757,537	2,621,073	5.2	7	8	-1
Kansas	2,178,611	1,905,299	14.3	5	6	-1
Kentucky	3,038,156	2,944,806	3.2	7	8	-1
Louisiana	3,257,022	2,683,516	21.4	8	8	...
Maine	969,265	913,774	6.1	3	3	...
Maryland	3,100,689	2,343,001	32.3	8	7	+1
Massachusetts	5,148,578	4,690,514	9.8	12	14	-2
Michigan	7,823,194	6,371,766	22.8	19	18	+1
Minnesota	3,413,864	2,982,483	14.5	8	9	-1
Mississippi	2,178,141	2,178,914	...	5	6	-1
Missouri	4,319,813	3,954,653	9.2	10	11	-1
Montana	674,767	591,024	14.2	2	2	...
Nebraska	1,411,330	1,325,510	6.5	3	4	-1
Nevada	285,278	160,083	78.2	1	1	...
New Hampshire	606,921	533,242	13.8	2	2	...
New Jersey	6,066,782	4,835,329	25.5	15	14	+1
New Mexico	951,023	681,187	39.6	2	2	...
New York	16,782,304	14,830,192	13.2	41	43	-2
North Carolina	4,556,155	4,061,929	12.2	11	12	-1
North Dakota	632,446	619,636	2.1	2	2	...
Ohio	9,706,397	7,946,627	22.1	24	23	+1
Oklahoma	2,328,284	2,233,351	4.3	6	6	...
Oregon	1,768,687	1,521,341	16.3	4	4	...
Pennsylvania	11,319,366	10,498,012	7.8	27	30	-3
Rhode Island	859,488	791,896	8.5	2	2	...
South Carolina	2,382,594	2,117,027	12.5	6	6	...
South Dakota	680,514	652,740	4.3	2	2	...
Tennessee	3,567,089	3,291,718	8.4	9	9	...
Texas	9,579,677	7,711,194	24.2	23	22	+1
Utah	890,627	688,862	29.3	2	2	...
Vermont	389,881	377,747	3.2	1	1	...
Virginia	3,966,949	3,318,680	19.5	10	10	...
Washington	2,853,214	2,378,963	19.9	7	7	...
West Virginia	1,860,421	2,005,552	7.2d	5	6	-1
Wisconsin	3,951,777	3,434,575	15.1	10	10	...
Wyoming	330,066	290,529	13.6	1	1	...
Dist. of Columbia	763,956	802,178	4.8d	...	...	...

dDecrease.

U.S. Population

Increases By A

Big 28 Million

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The nation's population increased by a record 28 million during the last 10 years, bringing the total to 179,323,175, the Census Bureau reported Tuesday.

It was the biggest percentage increase since the first decade of this century, and nearly 9 million more than the previous all-time numerical rise recorded between 1940 and 1950.

The Census Bureau made the figures public Tuesday in releasing its official tally of the nose count for the 10-year period ended April 1 of this year.

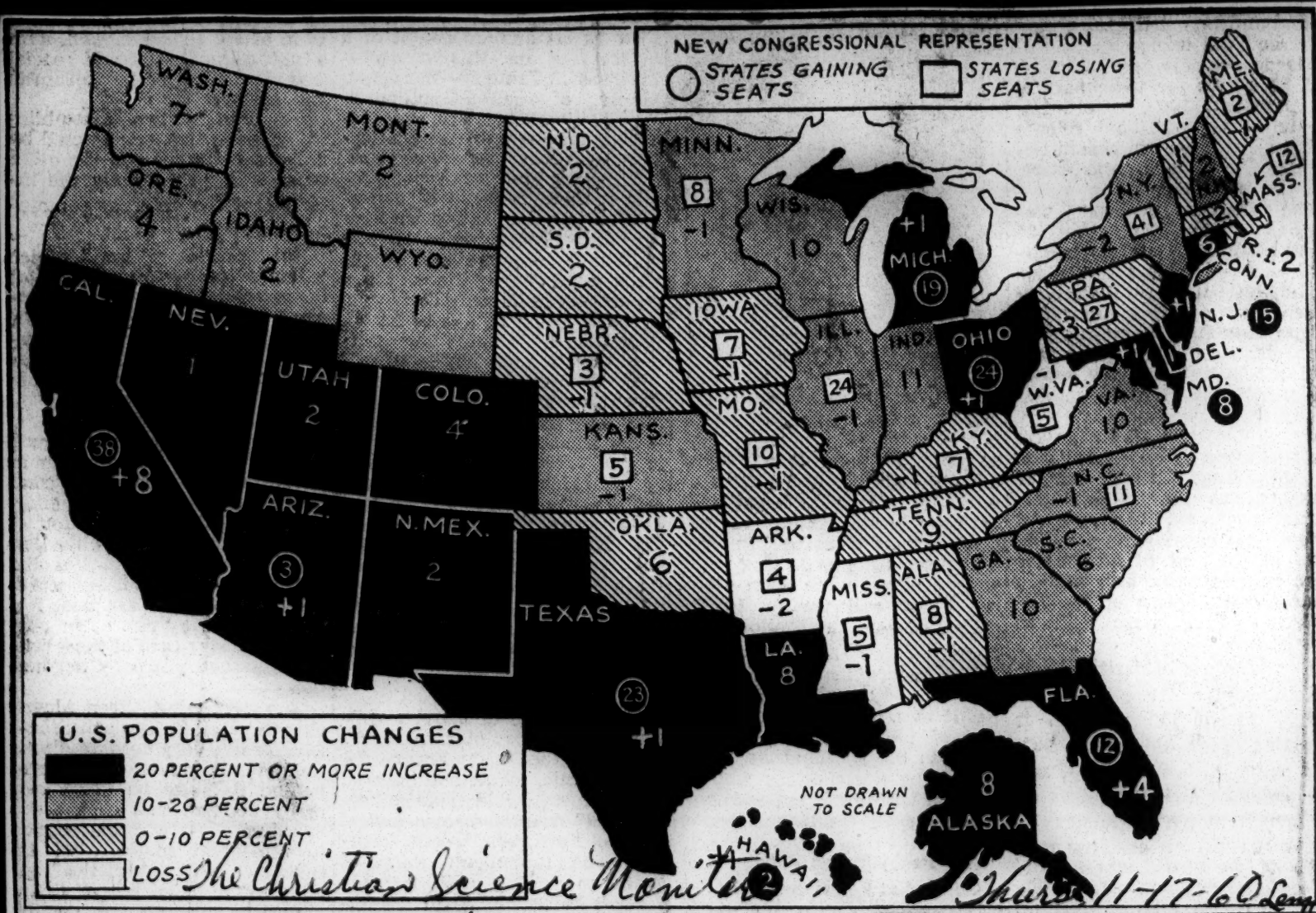
The national total does not include members of the armed forces and their dependents living abroad; crews of American vessel at sea; American citizens living in foreign countries; or residents of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other American territories.

Following a trend of the preceding decade, the West led other sections of the country both in rate of growth and numerical increase—32.3 per cent and 7.9 million, respectively. The Far West states had 28,053,104 residents, as of April 1. The southern states ranged second in numerical growth, adding 7.8 million persons to bring their total of 64,978,113.

Of the nation's 10 most populous states in 1950, only one lost its top place. Florida jumped all the way to first place this year—North Carolina from 20th place to bump the Tay State out of the 10th spot and into the 12th.

New York remained the most populous state with 16,782,304, and the new state of Alaska took over last place with 228,167.

In numbers, California grew the fastest during the 10-year period, adding 5.1 million persons for a total of 15,717,204. But Florida had the biggest percentage jump, 78.7.



Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer

U.S. Population Shifts to Twist Political Kaleidoscope [Page 6]

Social Revolution: Dazed Cities Find Population Drop Makes Census Sense

Population Hits 179 1/2 Million, Up 18 1/2 Pct.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Census Bureau said Thursday the population of the United States has reached 179 1/2 million, having increased by more than 28 million in the last 10 years. This was an increase of 18 1/2 percent.

It came up with this rough total, still subject to revision, on the basis of actual counts of 177,733,190 persons and on estimates of those still to be tabulated.

RECORD FOR DECADE

The vast increase of 28 million since 1950, a record for any decade, was attributed to a soaring birth rate and a continued low death rate rather than to such factors as immigration.

In the 10 years between 1940 and 1950 the increase was 19 million. And in the 1930-1940 depression decade, the increase was only 8,900,000.

The Nation's 10 largest States in 1960, on the basis of the preliminary tabulation, in order:

New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Florida.

FLORIDA MOVES UP

This is the same listing as in 1950, except that fast-growing Florida jumped from 18th place to 10th, displacing North Carolina, which fell to 12th. Floridians, many of them "immigrants" from other States, now number 4,893,098.

Pennsylvania's population was listed as 11,217,708, up 6.9 percent; New Jersey, 6,108,121, up 24.5 percent; Delaware, 443,158, up 39.3 percent, and Maryland, 3,072,999, up 31.2 percent.

Florida recorded a 76.6 percent population gain in the last 10 years, to lead all the States in this category. Nevada was the No. 2 gainer on a percentage

basis, with a climb of 75.8 percent to 281,348.

ALASKA GAINS

Alaska gained 74.4 percent to 224,383 and Arizona climbed 71.1 percent to 1,282,405.

California figures showed a 46.8 percent increase in 10 years to 15,537,413.

New figures also were announced for Tennessee: A 1960 population of 3,531,773, a gain of 7.3 percent in 10 years.

Population losses were reported for West Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi and the District of Columbia.

Christian Science Monitor

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

When the census bureau told Cleveland that in the past 10 years it had lost 6 per cent of its population, amounting to a loss of 45,000 persons, a local newspaper thundered for a recount.

In St. Louis, Mayor Raymond R. Tucker formed a citizens committee to investigate the census report of a 10-year loss of 116,000 persons, or 13.6 per cent.

Washington, D.C., believed it had grown to be 1,000,000 from the 802,000 in 1950. Instead, the census says it now is 747,000.

Metropolitan Count Soars

Moans and groans filled the air, and the squawks reaching the Census Bureau here this week have never been duplicated.

But the cries of anguish are short lived. Mayors are not going to investigate after all; newspapers changed tone overnight.

It was discovered that the suburbs had gained far more than the central city had lost.

Outside downtown St. Louis the suburban area has jumped in 10 years by an amazing 50.7 per cent. This more than compensated for downtown loss. What the Census Bureau calls the "St. Louis metropolitan area" (suburbs plus downtown) has risen from 1,719,288 in 1950 to 2,040,188.

Cleveland's total metropolitan area has jumped 21.5 per cent.

Washington and its suburbs have jumped 34.5 per cent (the suburbs 84.6 per cent) in 10 years.

What has been going on nationwide and spectacular. It is one of the great, quiet social revolutions of our time.

"Back in 1950," said a harassed Census Bureau official reflectively, "Mama and Papa and the two teen-age kids lived in the central city. In 1960 Mama and Papa live in the old house downtown but the kids have married and moved out to the suburbs. It's happened across America. It's due to the birth rate and the good standard of living."



Count 'Em Yourself

Four of the five biggest cities by this most massive of all population shifts, posing the biggest problem in housing, planning, transportation, and assimilation have grown enormously. But they are not alone to face the cities."

Only one of the nation's five biggest cities—Los Angeles—has grown.

Six out of 10 American now live in metropolitan areas, the new preliminary 1960 census count discloses.

Spectacular News

Not yet released are census figures showing "urban" Americans. "Urban" denotes an incorporated area of 2500 or more. It embraces metropolitan areas plus smaller suburbs. The figure will show that seven out of ten Americans live in urban areas, it is believed.

An even more spectacular disclosure will come this fall, it is believed, when the Census Bureau has finished processing its statistics by race.

The figures are expected to show an extraordinary influx of Negroes into the northern central cities from the South, with a parallel departure of whites into suburbs.

Sociological studies of this phenomenon already exist, but students are waiting for census confirmation.

A two-part article in Forum magazine on "The Changing Face of American Cities" declares the outgoing group from cities is "urban, middle, and upper-income whites," while the incoming group is "largely rural, low-income black." The magazine writes:

Problems Highlighted

"Only now are the dozen largest United States cities beginning to realize that their character is irrevocably changed

by this most massive of all population shifts, posing the biggest problem in housing, planning, transportation, and assimilation.

Students were certain that the city explosion would some day mark national attention. Now apparently it has.

Here are some of the problems:

City boundaries are unrealistic. Hundreds of thousands of commuters pour daily into central cities from "bedroom suburbs," but do not pay taxes, or take civic responsibilities, for the congested downtown area.

Racial Issue Studied

Cities' taxes largely are limited to real estate. But only part of total wealth is represented by real property.

State and local taxes based on real estate and sales fall more heavily upon the average and lower incomes, it is estimated; federal taxation, by contrast, falls on corporations and upper-income families because it is based on graduated income taxes.

Senator Joseph S. Clark (D) of Pennsylvania declares federal aid to cities is really a method of equalizing taxes. The federal government taxes the wealthy to aid the poor in cities; it is "at heart a class issue," he argues.

People with income under \$6,000, Senator Clark figures, pay more than their tax share in downtown cities, pay less in federal taxes.

Racial issue — According to Forum magazine, "Whites have been leaving the City of Chicago at the rate of 40,000 a year while Negroes have been flowing in at the rate of 18,000 a year. . . .

"In Philadelphia Negroes have moved into the central city about twice as fast as whites moved out. . . .

"In Detroit the past decade has seen some 100,000 white families move out, while some 80,000 new families moved in, mostly nonwhite, but including white families from Kentucky's and Tennessee's hill country. . . .

The Forum magazine study adds, "The great reservoirs of Negroes in Southern agriculture are so reduced that they can furnish only a fraction of the migrants of the future." The tide, it says, may have passed its peak.

Frederick Gutheim, planning expert with the Senate-House Committee on Washington Area Problems, told civic leaders in Montgomery County June 16 that a Negro flight to the suburbs is "inescapable" and should be planned for.

Negroes now comprise 55 per cent of the population in the nation's capital; school population is three-quarters Negro.

Politics—The great bedroom suburbs are the areas where discrimination by malapportionment in state legislatures is growing fastest. Suburbs have a tendency to be Republican in northern cities while the central cities have tended to be Democratic.

City decay—Loss of population and industries to suburbs reduces tax possibilities in downtown areas. A vicious cycle of slum growth and more rapid emigration follows. Census figures now indicate that the demand for urban rehabilitation (from federal taxes) is almost certain to increase. Since federal taxes are drawn from a different tax base (corporations and high-income groups) the move for more Treasury aid is, in Senator Clark's words, largely a class issue.

Were 20 Million

The latest U.S. Commerce Department report discloses that the non-white population in the United States as of July 1, 1959 stood at 19.8 million persons.

As of this hour we are over the 20 million mark since the increase of non-whites is 444,000 every year. In the last nine years, the Commerce Department shows that the rate of growth of non-whites has been 25½ per cent. The increase in the white population during the same period has been 16.2 per cent.

Should this rate of 25½ per cent increase continue by 1999 the non-white population will be 40 million.

By that time the Census Bureau will no longer keep vital statistics by race.

We'll all be just Americans.

Louisville 31st In U. S. In Size

Union Journal
By The Associated Press

Washington, July 24.—The new population ranking of the 50 largest cities, issued Sunday by the Census Bureau, showed New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Detroit heading the list in that order.

The table, which does not include metropolitan areas surrounding the cities, shows that all but one—Los Angeles—of the top five cities lost population between the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Los Angeles, climbing past Philadelphia from fourth place to third, had 2,448,018 residents in the new count compared with 1,959,966 10 years ago.

Phoenix, Tampa, El Paso Had Big Advances

Among the greatest advances were those of Phoenix, Ariz., which soared from 98th place to 29th; Tampa, Fla., which rose from 84th to 47th, and El Paso, Tex., which climbed from 75th to 46th.

Louisville, which ranked 30th with a population of 369,129 in 1950, dropped to 31st place in 1960 despite an increase to 385,688.

The 1960 rankings:

City	1960 Population (Rank) (Total)	1950 Population (Rank) (Total)
New York	1 7,710,346	1 7,891,957
Chicago	2 3,492,945	2 3,620,962
Los Angeles	3 2,448,018	4 1,970,358
Philadelphia	4 1,959,966	3 2,071,605
Detroit	5 1,672,574	5 1,849,568
Houston	6 932,680	14 596,163
Baltimore	7 921,363	6 949,708
Cleveland	8 869,867	7 914,808
Washington	9 746,958	9 802,178
St. Louis	10 740,424	13 856,796
Milwaukee	11 734,788	13 637,392
San Francisco	12 715,609	11 775,357
Boston	13 677,626	10 801,444
Dallas	14 672,117	22 434,462
New Orleans	15 620,979	16 570,445
Pittsburgh	16 600,684	12 676,806
San Antonio	17 584,471	25 408,442
Seattle	18 550,525	19 467,591
San Diego	19 547,294	31 334,387
Buffalo	20 528,387	15 580,132
Memphis	21 491,691	26 396,000
Denver	22 489,217	24 415,786
Cincinnati	23 487,462	18 503,998
Atlanta	24 485,425	33 331,314
Minneapolis	25 481,026	17 521,718
Indianapolis	26 470,464	23 427,173
Kansas City	27 468,325	20 456,622
Columbus	28 465,151	28 375,901
Phoenix	29 430,459	98 106,818
Newark	30 396,252	21 438,776
Louisville	31 385,688	30 369,129
Portland, Ore.	32 370,339	29 373,628
Oakland	33 361,082	27 384,575
Fort Worth	34 353,388	38 278,778
Birmingham	35 338,569	34 326,037
Long Beach, Cal.	36 323,996	41 250,767
Oklahoma City	37 317,542	45 243,504
Rochester	38 316,074	32 332,488
Toledo	39 315,643	36 303,616
St. Paul	40 313,209	35 311,349
Omaha	41 300,674	40 251,117
Honolulu (x)	42 289,864	x 248,034
Akron	43 287,592	39 274,605
Miami	44 282,600	42 249,276

Norfolk	45	272,908	48	213,513
El Paso	46	272,239	75	130,485
Tampa	47	270,610	84	124,681
Jersey City	48	269,621	37	299,017
Tulsa	49	258,563	51	182,740
Dayton	50	258,196	44	243,872

x-Not ranked among U. S. cities in 1950.

LOS ANGELES NOW 3RD

Census Office Lists 50 Top U.S. Cities

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The new population ranking of the nation's 50 largest cities, issued today by the Census Bureau, showed New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Detroit heading the list in that order.

The table, which does not include metropolitan areas surrounding the cities, shows that all but one—Los Angeles—of the top five cities lost population between the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Los Angeles, climbing past Philadelphia from fourth place to third, had 2,448,018 residents in the new count compared with 1,970,358 10 years ago.

Among the greatest advances were those of Phoenix, Ariz., which soared from 98th place to 29th; Tampa, Fla., which rose from 84th to 47th; and El Paso, Texas, which climbed from 75th to 46th.

The 1960 rankings:

City	1960 Population (Rank) (Total)	1950 Population (Rank) (Total)
New York	1 7,710,346	1 7,891,957
Chicago	2 3,492,945	2 3,620,962
Los Angeles	3 2,448,018	4 1,970,358
Philadelphia	4 1,959,966	3 2,071,605
Detroit	5 1,672,574	5 1,849,568
Houston	6 932,680	14 596,163
Baltimore	7 921,363	6 949,708
Cleveland	8 869,867	7 914,808
Washington	9 746,958	9 802,178
St. Louis	10 740,424	8 856,796
Milwaukee	11 734,788	13 637,392
San Francisco	12 715,609	11 775,357
Boston	13 677,626	10 801,444
Dallas	14 672,117	22 434,462
New Orleans	15 620,979	16 570,445
Pittsburgh	16 600,684	12 676,806
San Antonio	17 584,471	25 408,442
Seattle	18 550,525	19 467,591
San Diego	19 547,294	31 334,387
Buffalo	20 528,387	15 580,132
Memphis	21 491,691	26 396,000
Denver	22 489,217	24 415,786
Cincinnati	23 487,462	18 503,998
Atlanta	24 485,425	33 331,314
Minneapolis	25 481,026	17 521,718
Indianapolis	26 470,464	23 427,173
Kansas City	27 468,325	20 456,622
Columbus	28 465,151	28 375,901
Phoenix	29 430,459	98 106,818
Newark	30 396,252	21 438,776
Louisville	31 385,688	30 369,129
Portland, Ore.	32 370,339	29 373,628
Oakland	33 361,082	27 384,575
Fort Worth	34 353,388	38 278,778
Birmingham	35 338,569	34 326,037
Long Beach, Calif.	36 323,996	41 250,767
Oklahoma City	37 317,542	45 243,504
Rochester	38 316,074	32 332,488
Toledo	39 315,643	36 303,616
St. Paul	40 313,209	35 311,349
Omaha	41 300,674	40 251,117
Honolulu	42 289,864	x 248,034
Akron	43 287,592	39 274,605
Miami	44 282,600	42 249,276

*-Not ranked as part of U. S. cities in 1950.

City Population off 3%, Metropolitan Area Up

Preliminary census figures for New York City and the metropolitan area, released Saturday, bear out the two most important trends observed in last month's Census Bureau estimates—the city lost population while the seventeen counties that comprise the metropolitan area displayed growing pains.

The figures released by Arthur F. Young, New York Regional Field Director, are still subject to final correction before being included in the November census report on the nation in Washington, but only minor changes are expected.

They show a total population of 7,710,346 for the five city boroughs, as contrasted to 7,795,471 in the city's special 1957 count and 7,891,957 in the 1950 census. The figure, however, is slightly higher than the Census Bureau's June estimate of 7,650,000.

The metropolitan area, including Northern New Jersey and all of Long Island, showed an increase to 14,646,134 from the 1950 count of 12,911,994. Thus the city registered a 3 per cent population drop, more than offset by a thirteen per cent rise in the metropolitan area.

Statewide the new count was given as 16,654,918 against 14,830,192 in 1960.

Manhattan at Low

The flight from the city was most strongly felt in Manhattan, which plunged from 1,960,101 in 1950 to 1,794,069 three years ago to a new low of 1,668,172 for 1960. The city's loss is fiscal as well as human, for state aid is granted on a per capita basis of \$6.75 a head. City officials have estimated that the new figures would mean a loss of \$1,300,000 a year in state aid.

The figures for the five boroughs were broken down as follows:

County	1950	1957	1960
Manhattan	1,960,101	1,794,069	1,668,172
Kings	2,738,175	2,602,433	2,604,001
Brooklyn	1,451,277	1,424,367	1,415,025
Queens	1,550,849	1,762,582	1,802,119
Richmond	191,555	212,020	221,029

Total New York City..... 7,891,957 7,795,471 7,710,346

Figures by Counties

The figures for the rest of the state, by county, were given as follows:

County	1960	1950
Albany	270,423	239,386
Allegany	43,549	43,784
Bronx	1,415,025	1,415,277
Broome	211,366	184,698
Cattaraugus	80,183	77,901
Cayuga	73,568	70,136
Chautauqua	143,745	135,189
Chemung	98,607	86,827
Chenango	42,689	39,138
Clinton	72,290	53,622
Columbia	46,982	43,182
Cortland	40,902	37,158
Delaware	43,223	44,420
Dutchess	175,323	136,781
Erie	1,058,636	899,238
Essex	34,791	35,086
Franklin	44,221	44,830
Fulton	50,856	51,021
Genesee	53,337	47,584
Greene	31,061	28,745
Hamilton	4,175	4,105
Herkimer	65,998	61,407
Jefferson	87,165	85,521
Kings	2,604,001	2,738,175
Lewis	23,245	22,521
Livingston	43,716	40,257
Madison	54,546	46,214
Monroe	582,983	487,632
Montgomery	56,755	59,594
Nassau	1,294,309	672,765
New York	1,668,172	1,960,101
Niagara	241,017	189,992
Oneida	263,002	222,855
Onondaga	422,206	341,719
Ontario	67,734	60,172
Orange	182,463	152,255
Orleans	33,821	29,832
Oswego	85,747	77,181
Otsego	50,156	50,763
Putnam	31,313	20,307
Queens	1,802,119	1,550,849
Rensselaer	141,908	132,607
Richmond	221,029	191,555
Rockland	135,965	89,276
St. Lawrence	110,468	98,897
Saratoga	88,098	74,869
Schenectady	151,883	142,497
Schoharie	22,565	22,703
Schuyler	15,011	14,182
Seneca	31,894	29,253
Steuben	97,273	91,439
Suffolk	659,817	276,129

Sullivan	45,052	40,731
Tioga	37,723	30,166
Tompkins	66,310	59,122
Ulster	118,305	92,621
Warren	43,296	39,205
Washington	48,080	47,144
Wayne	67,685	57,323
Westchester	803,863	625,816
Wyoming	34,744	32,822
Yates	18,529	17,615
Total	16,654,918	14,830,192

In N. J. Counties

Of the eight New Jersey counties included in the New York metropolitan area, only Hudson County showed a drop in population from 1950 to 1960. The breakdown follows:

County	1960	1950
Bergen	778,475	539,139
Essex	912,440	905,949
Hudson	606,801	647,437
Middlesex	432,292	264,872
Morris	259,857	164,371
Passaic	405,504	337,093
Somerset	143,152	99,052
Union	503,313	398,138

16 Counties In U. S. Top 1,000,000 Mark

Washington, Aug. 7.—Sixteen counties in the United States have a population of more than 1,000,000, the Census Bureau reported Sunday.

Los Angeles County, California, has the biggest population of all—5,979,203. Cook County, Illinois, which includes Chicago, is second with 5,086,924. From there it's a big drop to third-ranking Wayne County, Michigan, (Detroit), with 2,651,568.

The more-than-a-million counties include six in New York state. Four of them are boroughs of New York City—Queens, New York (Manhattan), Kings, and the Bronx.

Jefferson Ranks 43d

Jefferson County, Kentucky, with a 1960 population of 605,144, ranked 43d. It was 45th in 1950. Marion County, Indiana (Indianapolis), was 30th with 690,212, and Lake County, Indiana (Gary), was 56th with 514,127.

The Census Bureau said three large cities—Baltimore, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.—are in areas not included in any county.

The 60 most heavily populated counties, with their 1960 rank and population compared with their 1950 rank and population:

County	1960 Rank	1960 Pop.	1950 Rank	1950 Pop.
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	5,979,203	2	4,161,687
Cook, Ill.	2	5,086,924	1	4,596,792
Wayne, Mich.	3	2,651,568	4	2,435,353
Kings, N. Y.	4	2,604,001	3	2,738,175
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	1,960,036	5	2,071,603
Queens, N. Y.	6	1,802,119	7	1,550,849
New York, N. Y.	7	1,668,172	6	1,960,101
Cuyahoga, Ohio	8	1,633,267	10	1,369,532
Allegheny, Pa.	9	1,622,837	8	1,515,257
Bronx, N. Y.	10	1,415,025	9	1,451,277
Newark, N. J.	11	1,394,309	26	672,765
Harris, Texas	12	1,234,968	18	806,701
Middlesex, Mass.	13	1,234,367	11	1,094,860
Erie, N. Y.	14	1,058,636	14	899,238
Milwaukee, Wis.	15	1,029,289	16	871,047
San Diego, Cal.	16	1,003,523	32	586,808
Dallas, Tex.	17	942,563	28	614,799
King, Wash.	18	926,620	22	732,902
Dade, Fla.	19	917,261	43	495,094
Essex, N. J.	20	913,626	13	905,949
Alameda, Cal.	21	886,561	21	740,315
Hamilton, Ohio	22	853,526	23	723,952
Minneapolis, Minn.	23	839,976	24	676,578
Westchester, N. Y.	24	803,863	27	625,816
Bergen, N. J.	25	778,475	38	539,139
Suffolk, Mass.	26	775,266	15	896,615
San Francisco, Cal.	27	775,080	20	775,367
Orange, Cal.	28	704,360	106	216,366
St. Louis, Mo.	29	694,010	52	406,266
Marion, Ind.	30	690,212	33	551,777
Oakland, Mich.	31	687,608	55	394,661
Hartford, Conn.	32	685,423	37	538,681
Bexar, Tex.	33	683,282	42	504,490
Franklin, Ohio	34	679,642	41	523,410
Suffolk, N. Y.	35	675,517	81	276,129
New Haven, Conn.	36	669,414	35	546,784
Maricopa, Ariz.	37	662,032	67	331,770
Fairfield, Conn.	38	647,440	40	504,342
Santa Clara, Cal.	39	639,813	74	290,547
Jefferson, Ala.	40	626,882	31	558,528
Orleans, La.	41	620,979	30	570,445
Shelby, Tenn.	42	617,773	46	482,393
Jefferson, Ky.	43	605,144	45	484,615

Half Of South's Population, Age 5 To 34, Goes To School

Charleston, S.C.
Somewhat more than half of the South's population of educable age were in school last year, the Charleston field office of the U.S. Department of Commerce reported.

Quoting from a survey just released by the Bureau of the Census, the department said 55 per cent of the civilian noninstitutional population of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and the District of Columbia were enrolled in school in 1959, with considerably more whites than nonwhites in attendance.

The region's showing, however, fell below most of the country's broad regions. Its 55 per cent was 1 per cent below that of the North Central section and 3 per cent less than in the West. It was, however, 1.1 per cent greater than the attendance in the Northeastern region.

The survey, Paul Quattlebaum Jr., department field manager, said, credited the South with 99.4 per cent of its 7 to 13-year-olds attending school, 87 per cent of its 14 to 17-year-olds, 65 per cent of the 5 and 6 year olds and 19.7 per cent of those of the age of 18 to 24 years. Only 3.4 per cent of the 25-to-34 year olds were enrolled.

Enrollment among the whites outnumbered the nonwhites in all age brackets, the Census found. The 66.4 per cent of the whites of the ages of 5 and 6 years enrolled compared with 60.8 per cent for the nonwhites. Among the whites it was 99.4 per cent of the 7 to 13-year olds and 98.7 per cent nonwhites. Virtually the same ratio was followed in the other age brackets, namely, 14 to 17 year olds, whites, 88.2 per cent and nonwhites, 82.8 per cent, 18 to 24 years, whites, 21 per cent and nonwhites, 14.3 per cent, and 25 to 34 years, whites, 3.1 per cent and nonwhites, 1.9 per cent.

Education last year was more "popular" among the urbanites in the South than among those living in the non-urbanized areas of the region, the report also indicated.

For example, while 67.7 per cent of the ages of 5 and 6 years were enrolled in the urban areas only 63.1 per cent attended in the nonurban sections. Similarly

there were 99.4 per cent of the 7 to 13-year olds enrolled in the urban areas and 99.2 per cent in the nonurban, 87.8 per cent of the 14 to 17 years in the urban and 86.6 per cent in the nonurban. 22.3 per cent of the 18 to 24 year olds in the urban and 17.2 per cent in the nonurban, and 3.8 per cent of the 25 to 34 year olds in the urban and 2.2 per cent in the nonurban.

All along the line, both the urban and nonurban sections, the enrollments of whites was greater from a ratio standpoint than the nonwhites.

5 Top Cities' Population Fell, Except Los Angeles It Is in 3d Place With 2,448,018; Phoenix Up 300,000 in 10 Years

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The new population ranking of the fifty largest cities, issued today by the Census Bureau, showed New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Detroit heading the list in that order.

The table, which does not include metropolitan areas surrounding the cities, shows that all but one—Los Angeles—of the top five cities lost population between the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Los Angeles, climbing past Philadelphia from fourth place to third, had 2,448,018 residents in the new count compared with 1,959,966 ten years ago.

Among the greatest advances were those of Phoenix, Ariz., which soared from ninety-eighth place to twenty-ninth; Tampa, Fla., which rose from eighty-fourth to forty-seventh; and El Paso, Tex., which climbed from seventy-fifth to forty-sixth.

The 1960 rankings:

City	1960 Population		1950 Population	
	(Rank)	(Total)	(Rank)	(Total)
New York	1	7,710,346	1	7,891,957
Chicago	2	3,492,945	2	3,620,962
Los Angeles	3	2,448,018	4	1,970,358
Philadelphia	4	1,959,966	3	2,071,605
Detroit	5	1,672,574	5	1,849,568
Houston	6	932,620	14	596,163
Baltimore	7	921,363	6	949,708
Cleveland	8	869,867	7	914,808
Washington	9	746,958	9	802,178
St. Louis	10	740,424	8	856,796
Milwaukee	11	734,788	13	637,392
San Francisco	12	715,609	11	775,357
Boston	13	677,626	10	801,444
Dallas	14	672,117	22	434,462
New Orleans	15	620,979	16	570,445
Pittsburgh	16	600,684	12	676,806
San Antonio	17	584,471	25	408,442
Seattle	18	550,525	19	467,591
San Diego	19	547,294	31	334,387
Buffalo	20	528,387	15	580,132

Memphis	21	491,691	26	396,000
Denver	22	489,217	24	415,786
Cincinnati	23	487,462	18	503,998
Atlanta	24	485,425	33	331,314
Minneapolis	25	481,026	17	521,718
Indianapolis	26	470,464	23	427,173
Kansas City	27	468,325	20	456,622
Columbus	28	465,151	28	375,901
Phoenix	29	430,459	98	106,818
Newark	30	396,252	21	438,776
Louisville	31	385,688	30	369,129
Portland, Ore.	32	370,339	29	373,628
Oakland	33	361,082	27	384,575
Fort Worth	34	353,388	38	278,778
Birmingham	35	338,569	34	326,037
Long Beach, Calif.	36	323,996	41	250,767
Oklahoma City	37	317,542	45	243,504
Rochester	38	316,074	32	332,488
Toledo	39	315,643	36	303,616
St. Paul	40	313,209	35	311,349
Omaha	41	300,674	40	251,117
X-Honolulu	42	289,864	X	248,034
Akron	43	287,592	39	274,605
Miami	44	282,600	42	249,276
Norfolk	45	272,908	48	213,513
El Paso	46	272,239	75	130,485
Tampa	47	270,610	84	124,681
Jersey City	48	269,621	37	299,017
Tulsa	49	258,563	51	182,740
Dayton	50	258,196	44	243,872

X—Not ranked in 1950 census with American States Cities.

Atlanta Area Population Million Census Shows

By JOHN BRITTON

Preliminary 1960 census figures were announced at a press conference Saturday showing that the five-county metropolitan area population numbered 1,013,214, a population growth of 225 since the last census in 1950. The growth figure shown in the preliminary estimate of Metropolitan Atlanta population over the 1950 represented a 39.4 per cent increase in the five-county metropolitan area.

It was announced that Metropolitan Atlanta actually sported a million-plus residents took city officials out of a sweat box that they themselves built last summer with their gun-jumping "Mr. Million" celebration that proclaimed Metropolitan Atlanta as a million-per-capita city.

In 1950, the Metropolitan area, which only encompassed three surrounding counties had only 726,000 persons within the metropolitan bounds. Since the 1950 census, however, Gwinnett and Clayton counties have been added to the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 1950, only Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb counties were counted in the Metropolitan area.

The population estimates were released Saturday afternoon during a press conference in the basement assembly room of the downtown Carnegie Library. The meeting was presided over by Thomas W. McConner, Regional Field Director of the U. S. Census Bureau.

MORE PROGRESS SEEN

Following announcement of the million-population figure, Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield heralded the achievement as a stepping stone to more progress in the Atlanta area.

Population In Ga. To Show Increase

By AL KUETTNER

(United Press International)

Georgia is going to show about a 12.6 per cent population increase in the 1960 census, virtually completed unofficial returns showed Friday night.

Figures compiled by United Press International showed a total state population count for 1960 of 3,441,978 compared with 3,044,578 in 1950, a 10-year gain of 434,090.

The final big census report - the one for metropolitan Atlanta - will be disclosed at a news conference Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Muscogee County's final count will be announced in Columbus at 9:30 a. m. Saturday.

There was a question whether the five-county metropolitan Atlanta area would achieve its heralded one-million mark, previously fixed on the basis of preliminary and projected estimates. Ceremonies already have honored "Mister Million."

Census officials had estimated Georgia would show a population increase of about 12 per cent, compared with a national increase of 17 per cent.

The returns compiled by UPI included complete figures for all counties except Fulton, DeKalb and Muscogee. Returns used for those counties were based on figures from sources other than the census bureau. They were regarded as reliable but unofficial.

By congressional districts, the 1950-1960 trend looks like this with 1960 figures first:

First	— 377,581 — 350,053
Second	— 299,880 — 285,665
Third	— 420,886 — 383,148
Fourth	— 220,387 — 228,251
Fifth	— 222,464 — 618,431
Sixth	— 328,639 — 307,951
Seventh	— 401,505 — 448,631
Eighth	— 289,875 — 267,014
Ninth	— 971,784 — 246,227
Tenth	— 345,887 — 320,741

The trend in many sections of the state was a decrease in population in the city limits areas but

heavy increases in the suburbs. Annexation moves already were in the works in several places in an effort to recapture the fleeing taxpayers.

The report also will show that most of the state's small counties have lost population while the larger ones have gained. A decided trend in this direction would reshape the apportionment of six, four and two-unit counties. Under the county unit system of voting used in Georgia the eight largest counties receive six units, the next 30, four units and the remainder of the 159 counties get two units. In primary elections, the gubernatorial and other major candidates who receives most of a county's popular vote get all its unit votes.

Regardless of the census count, the apportionment of the unit system will not be affected in the 1960 election.

In the 1960 count, some counties that have large industrial or military concentrations will show great increase. Cobb County, home of Lockheed Aircraft, shows an 84 per cent increase.

As always, some areas are going to be keenly disappointed that the government "body counters" didn't achieve anticipated records.

Government regulations specify that any community that wants a recount can have it - but at community not federal expense.

CHICAGO NEARS MILLION NEGROES

Chicago (UPI)The head of the sociology department of Notre Dame University has predicted Chicago's Negro population will be at least a million by 1970. Dr. John Kane told the seventh annual Midwest Conference on Human Relations Sunday that economic pressures and discrimination in the South were forcing Negroes to migrate. He said Chicago's Negro population in 1958 was 831,000 and 546,000 in 1950.

The Atlanta Constitution
P. 13

Tues. March 29, 1960

Atlanta, Ga.

REVISED TOTAL PARSES CHICAGO CENSUS LOSSES

Down Only 104,704 to
3,516,258

Final preliminary census figures for Chicago released Wednesday show that the city has lost only 104,704 persons in the last 10 years. Earlier estimates were that the city would lose an additional 50,000.

Theodore F. Olson, regional census director, said the final preliminary head count reveals Chicago's population is 3,516,258, still ranking it the nation's second largest. The city's 1950 census was 3,620,962.

County Gain 578,132
Earlier census estimates

for Cook county proved more correct, however. Olson last month predicted the county's population would be half a million higher than the 1950 census of 4,508,792. The latest tally shows the county population is 5,086,924, an increase of 578,132.

Illinois' census now stands at 10,008,987, Olson said. In 1950 the state's population was 8,712,176, showing an increase in the last 10 years of 1,296,811.

Olson said the figures represent the completion of the first stage of the census, namely the counting of the short forms left at each house. The figures also include the major portion of long forms counted in the second stage of the census.

Du Page County Doubles
Three census offices in the city will remain open thru next week to complete the preliminary census, Olson said. Additional forms received after Wednesday by persons not already counted will be added on to the final census figures which will be tabulated in Washington and

released in November.

A census of the state shows that Du Page county runs second to Cook, with 313,664 persons. In 1950 Du Page county had a population of 154,599, showing an increase of 159,065 persons.

Other counties in the state have not increased appreciably over figures released by the census bureau June 4. Totals for four counties, Cook, Jackson, Madison, and St. Clair, were not available at that time.

Latest figures show Jackson has 41,384, Madison has 223,434, and St. Clair has 263,849. In 1950 the populations were Jackson, 38,124, Madison, 182,307, and St. Clair, 205,995.

1950-60 Parish Population

The population of Louisiana parishes as shown by the 1950 census, and population in 1960 tentatively figured, with number and percentage of increase follows: *Wedge 6-15-60*

(*—Denotes decrease.)

	1950	1960	Increase	Pct.
Acadia	47,050	49,252	2,243	4.8
Allen	18,835	19,679	844	4.5
Ascension	22,387	28,872	6,485	29.0
Assumption	17,278	17,921	643	3.7
Averyelles	38,031	37,341	690*	1.6*
Beauregard	17,766	19,029	1,263	7.1
Bossier	19,105	16,545	2,560*	13.3*
Bossier	40,139	57,434	17,295	43.2
Bossier	176,547	227,798	51,251	29.0
Bossier	89,635	142,354	52,716	58.8
Bossier	10,293	8,946	1,317*	12.8*
Bossier	6,244	6,727	483	7.7
Bossier	11,834	11,298	536*	4.5*
Bossier	25,063	19,350	5,713*	22.4*
Bossier	14,398	15,526	1,128	7.8
Bossier	24,398	24,081	317*	1.3*
Bossier	158,236	228,095	69,859	43.5
Bossier	16,302	14,349	1,953*	12.0*
Bossier	19,133	20,132	999	5.2
Bossier	31,629	31,510	119*	*
Bossier	29,376	25,863	3,513*	11.9*
Bossier	14,263	14,372	109	*
Bossier	40,059	51,395	11,336	28.0
Bossier	26,750	29,764	3,014	11.3
Bossier	15,434	15,791	357	2.0
Bossier	103,873	207,301	103,428	99.6
Bossier	26,298	29,585	3,287	12.5
Bossier	57,743	83,586	25,843	44.8
Bossier	42,209	55,271	13,062	30.9
Bossier	12,717	12,896	179	1.3
Bossier	25,782	28,458	2,676	10.3
Bossier	20,054	26,872	6,818	34.0
Bossier	17,451	16,359	1,091*	6.2*
Bossier	32,038	33,665	1,627	5.1
Bossier	38,144	35,566	2,578*	6.7*
Bossier	570,445	620,979	50,534	8.8
Bossier	74,713	101,266	26,553	35.5
Bossier	14,239	22,285	8,046	56.5
Bossier	21,841	22,376	535	2.4
Bossier	90,648	110,446	19,798	21.8
Bossier	12,113	9,950	2,163*	17.9*
Bossier	26,672	23,717	2,955*	11.0*
Bossier	20,880	17,800	3,080*	14.2*
Bossier	11,087	31,925	20,838	187.9
Bossier	13,363	21,128	7,765	50.5
Bossier	9,013	9,092	79	*
Bossier	15,334	18,279	2,945	19.2
Bossier	14,861	18,288	3,427	23.0
Bossier	78,476	79,927	1,451	1.9
Bossier	26,352	28,679	2,327	8.8
Bossier	35,848	48,315	12,467	34.8
Bossier	26,988	38,183	11,195	41.5
Bossier	53,218	59,161	5,943	11.2
Bossier	13,209	11,772	1,437*	10.9*

Terrebonne	43,328	60,432	17,104	39.5
Union	19,141	17,533	1,608*	8.5*
Vermilion	36,929	38,550	1,621	4.1
Vernon	18,974	17,847	1,127*	6.0*
Washington	38,371	43,760	5,389	14.0
Webster	35,704	39,451	3,747	10.5
W. Baton Rouge	11,738	14,615	2,877	24.6
W. Carroll	17,248	14,070	3,178*	18.5*
W. Feliciana	10,160	12,330	2,161	21.2
Winn	16,119	15,920	199	*

Population Off In Mississippi

total About 2,161,000, Drop
Of 18,000 In The Last

10 Years

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., May 24.—Mississippi's population is about 2,161,000, a decline of 18,000 in the past 10 years, preliminary census figures showed Tuesday. North Mississippi lost 94,000 people since 1950 but this was offset to some extent by the gain of 63,000 in the southeast coastal area.

The population shift was sure to renew efforts by under-represented South Mississippi counties for legislative reapportionment.

Subject To Chance

The figures, released for each of the six congressional districts, are subject to minor change.

A 26,000 population drop in the second district of North Central Mississippi leaves that district with a total population of only 18,073, little more than half the people in each of the sixth and fourth districts.

Throughout the state the larger municipalities showed gains while the rural areas declined.

Jackson's population jumped by 46,000 from 98,271 to 153,960.

The Sixth District increased from 382,782 to 445,860. The Fourth District showed a 30,000 increase and now is the state's largest district with 456,331 people. Bains in Jackson, Vicksburg and Natchez offset losses in most counties of the Fourth District.

Meridian, the state's second largest city, increased from 41,893 to 49,331.

Several cities showed less population than had been estimated and in Vicksburg, Jackson and Meridian the Chambers of Commerce were offering money to persons who could come up with unreported residents.

63 Are Losers

Sixty-three of the state's 82 counties lost population.

The heaviest gains in counties were shown on the coast where Harrison, with Biloxi and Gulfport, jumped from 84,073 to 119,073 to 119,003.

City increases included Vicksburg from 27,948 to 28,920; Natchez 22,740 to 23,656; McComb from 10,401 to 11,969; Hattiesburg from 29,474 to 34,704; and Laurel from 25,083 to 27,387.

Census Count Reveals Loss

County Seats Gain, But Rural Areas Lose In Second District

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GRENADA, Miss., May 24.—The Second Congressional District had a population loss of 25,863 over the past 10 years, according to figures released Tuesday by the district census office here.

Total population in the 13-county district was set at 236,975 as compared with 262,838 in 1950.

Only county showing a population increase over the 10 year period was Tate which had 18,083 compared with 18,011 in 1950.

By contrast, a number of the county seat towns showed sizeable increases, indicating the rural areas are losing to the towns.

Marshall County, for example, dropped from 25,106 to 24,315, yet Holly Springs, the county seat, jumped from 3,276 to 5,594.

Other county seats showing healthy increases included: Oxford (Lafayette) 3,956 to 5,268; Batesville (Panola), 2,463 to 3,261; New Albany (Union) 3,680 to 5,092; Minona (Montgomery) 3,441 to 4,272, and Senatobia (Tate) 2,108 to 3,241.

Grenada remained the largest city in the district with a population of 7,877 an increase from 7,388. Grenada County dropped from 18,830 to 18,340.

Other counties with 1960 population first:

Lafayette, 21,400 (22,798); Tipton, 15,038 (17,522); Panola 28,583 (1,271); Benton, 7,695 (8,793); Union, 18,715 (20,262); Yalobusha, 12,428 (15,191); Car-

roll, 11,150 (15,499); DeSoto, 23,833 (24,599); Montgomery 13,290 (14,470); Tallahatchie, 24,105 (30,486).

Other county seats with 1960 population first:

Ripley (Tippah), 2,687 (2,383); Sardis (Panola) 2,086 (1,913); Ashland Benton), 309 (328); Water Valley (Yalobusha), 3,135 (3,213); Coffeeville (Yalobusha), 805 (739); Carrollton (Carroll) 343 (475); Vaiden Carroll), 474 (583); Hernando (DeSoto) 1,896 (1,206); Charleston (Tallahatchie), 2,513 (2,629); Sumner (Tallahatchie), 551 (550).

Washington County Shows Only Gain In Delta

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 24.—(AP)—Washington County was the only one of the 11 in the Third District reporting a population gain. It increased from 70,504 in 1950 to 78,098 this year with the gain due largely to increases in the size of Greenville and Leland.

Other counties, with 1960 population first and 1950 population second, were:

Bolivar 54,299 (64,004); Coahoma 46,073 (49,361); Holmes 26,133 (33,401); Humphreys 19,496 (4,966); Leflore 46,904 (51,813); Quitman 20,831 (25,885); Sharkey 10,592 (12,903); Sunflower 45,681 (56,031); and Tunica 16,765 (21,664).

Major third district cities with the 1960 population first and 1950 second, are Greenville 41,318 (29,936); Clarksdale 21,744 (16,539); Greenwood 20,854 (18,061); Cleveland 10,190 (6,747); and Indianola 6,719 (4,369).

Shifts in Mississippi Population Are Listed

County-by-County Figures Given in Report

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

STATE COLLEGE, Miss.—Population shifts from rural to urban communities are evident in the county-by-county figures released on the basis of the 1960 census. The current issue of "The Mississippi Business Review," monthly publication of the Business Research Station at Mississippi State university, presents the bureau of the census figures on Mississippi counties and cities.

The highest rate of growth is shown by counties with cities or suburban developments, such as Harrison county with a 40 per cent gain during the past decade. As all Mississippians know, Gulfport and Biloxi are the population centers of this Gulf coast county.

However, the fact that Gulfport gained 32.6 per cent and Biloxi only 16.5 per cent indicates that much of the population increase occurred in the smaller towns and suburban areas of the county.

74 PER CENT GAIN

Jackson county registered an even greater rate of growth, gaining an amazing 74 per cent during the past decade. Pascagoula, the metropolis of this county, gained 56.5 per cent, indicating that much of the gain in this county was also suburban. Little Ocean Springs gained 60 per cent; River from Mississippi's thriving metropolis, Jackson, gained at most 18 per cent. Much of this gain is really a suburban development on the east side of the state capital.

Hinds county itself grew from 142,164 in 1950 to 186,574 in 1960, a gain of 31.2 per cent. The city of Jackson increased from 98,271 in 1950 to 143,962 in 1960, a gain of 46.5 per cent.

These figures show that the metropolitan area gained 45,692, while the county as a whole gained only 44,410. Thus it is evident that Hinds county, outside the metropolitan area, actually lost population during the past decade.

Other counties that gained over 10 per cent in population during the past 10 years are Adams county, 16.3 per cent; Forrest county, 15.7 per cent; Hancock county, 17.2 per cent; Lowndes county, 20.3 per cent; Stone county, 10.9 per cent; and Washington county, 11 per cent.

LOSSES SEEN

The counties that lost the highest percentage of population are the most rural areas of the state: Issaquena, down 28.5 per cent; Carroll, down 28.1 per cent; Choctaw, down 23.5 per cent; Kemper, down 22.8 per cent; Tunica, down 22.6 per cent; Tallahatchie, down 20.9 per cent; Attala, down 20.4 per cent; and Jefferson, down 20.1 per cent.

The state as a whole dropped from 2,178,914 in 1950 to 2,165,064 in 1960, a decrease of .6 per cent. The top 23 towns among those of 2000 or more population, in rate of gain during the past decade, are as follows: Long Beach, with a gain of 76.1 per cent; Moss Point, 71.8 per cent; Holly Springs, 70.8 per cent; Ocean Springs, 60.2 per cent; Pascagoula, 56.5 per cent; Houston, 54.9 per cent; Senatobia, 54.1 per cent; Indianola, 53.2 per cent; Clinton, 51.2 per cent; Cleveland, 50.4 per cent; Tupelo, 49.4 per cent; Jackson, 46.5 per cent; Columbus, 42.9 per cent; New Albany, 38.4 per cent; Greenville, 37.8 per cent; Canton, 37.2 per cent; Morton, 36.2 per cent; Forest, 36 per cent; Oxford, 33.2 per cent; Leland, 33 per cent; Gulfport, 32.6 per cent; Batesville, 32.4 per cent; and West Point, 31.4 per cent.

New Jersey's First Negro Deputy U.S. Marshall Picked

NEWARK — (ANP- New Jersey got its first Negro deputy U.S. marshal recently, when Roland H. Copeland, 33, of Newark, was appointed by U.S. Marshall Joseph F. Johnson.

Copeland, a former federal narcotic agent, was given the oath of office in the federal building at Newark, by Chief Judge William E. Smith.

The new deputy is a graduate of Adelphia College of Garden City, N.Y. and he is married to the former Joyce Thigpen of Newark. They have a daughter, Kim, who is four-and-half years old.

City Area Population

Following is a progress report issued yesterday by Arthur F. Young, regional director of the Census Bureau on the 1960 population census for New York City, together with complete preliminary counts for the rest of the seven teen-county New York metropolitan area:

NEW YORK STATE			
County.	1950.	1957.	1960.
New York.....	1,960,101	1,794,069	1,650,000*
Kings.....	2,738,175	2,602,433	2,585,000*
Bronx.....	1,451,277	1,424,367	1,400,000*
Queens.....	1,550,849	1,762,582	1,795,000*
Richmond.....	191,555	212,020	220,000*
New York City.	7,891,957	7,795,471	7,650,000*
Nassau.....	672,765	N.A.†	1,292,517
Suffolk.....	276,129	528,736	659,817
Westchester.....	625,816	752,406	806,386
Rockland.....	89,276	113,783	135,965
NEW JERSEY			
Bergen.....	539,139	N.A.	778,475
Essex.....	905,949	N.A.	912,440
Hudson.....	647,437	N.A.	606,801
Middlesex.....	264,872	N.A.	432,292
Morris.....	164,371	N.A.	259,857
Passaic.....	337,093	N.A.	405,504
Somerset.....	99,052	N.A.	143,152
Union.....	398,138	N.A.	503,313
Eight N. J. counties	3,356,051		4,041,834
Total N. Y. Stand- ard Metropolitan Statistical Area.	12,911,994		14,586,519

*Progress report figures.
†N. A.—Not available.

trend to the suburbs, the additional decline from 1957 will have an impact on the city in terms of both dollars and votes.

City officials noted that on the basis of an approximate drop of 200,000 in the population, New York would stand to lose about \$1,350,000 a year in per capita state aid.

State Aid to Decrease

Every person leaving will cause the city to get \$67.50 less in the next decade from state grants and other state revenue disbursements to localities based on population. Federal allocations based on population will be similarly affected.

The city's political portrait also will have to be altered. The preliminary census report indicated that the city would lose at least four of its present twenty-two Congressional seats, three of its twenty-five State Senate seats and ten of its sixty-five Assembly seats.

The preliminary tabulation showed that, as of yesterday, 7,635,000 persons had been counted in the city. Rechecks were in progress in 300 of the city's 8,000 enumeration areas, which will yield 15,000 more persons, Mr. Young said.

Further checking in the next two weeks may add 25,000 to 50,000 more to the city total, according to Mr. Young. If New York were to conduct a vigorous "Were you counted?" campaign, the total might rise as high as 7,700,000, he said. But special studies indicate that with all errors of omission eliminated, it could not go beyond 7,720,000.

The Census Bureau is pressing 400 crew leaders and 3,300 enumerators—all who are left of an original force of 18,000 in this state—to complete rechecks in two weeks. By June 30 field offices are to be closed.

Mr. Young urged New York residents who believe they have not been counted to send a postcard to the Census Bureau, Box 1960, New York 13, reporting that fact. The postcard should have the name and address of the uncounted person, and designate the nearest intersecting streets to facilitate checking.

City's Help Welcome

"If the city wants to send notices home by the school children, and have policemen and firemen and other city workers help find people who have not been counted, as San Francisco is doing, we would certainly appreciate the help," he said.

"We want the count to be as complete as possible. We know that most of the 18,000 people in the state, and the 8,000 in the city who worked on the census did a good job. But with any force so large there will be some who didn't do the job they were supposed to do, and where this happened we want to know about it."

While the city continued its gradual downward trend in population, some of the suburbs showed a dramatic upward surge. Nassau and Suffolk have doubled their populations. Nassau's rose from 672,765 in 1950 to 1,292,517 now. Suffolk's increased from 276,129 in 1950 to 528,736 in 1957, and 659,817 in 1960.

Westchester and Rockland Counties also showed gains. Westchester's population rose from 625,816 in 1950 and 752,406 in 1957 to 806,386 now. Rockland's growth was from 89,276 in 1950 and 113,783 in 1957 to 135,965 last April 1, the day the national census was taken.

Figures for New Jersey

Preliminary figures for eight northern New Jersey counties in the seventeen-county New York metropolitan area, previously announced, showed a 30 per cent increase over the decade. The metropolitan area increased from 12,911,994 in 1950 to 14,586,519, a gain of 12.2 per cent over the decade.

Behind the figures are a succession of population movements out of and into the city, Mr. Young explained. Manhattanites moved to Queens or Nassau or Westchester. Some were replaced by newcomers with large families and by young and old couples with no children, and single men and women. Some, whose dwellings were taken over for new commercial and industrial buildings or for urban renewal projects were not replaced.

The newcomers to Manhattan crowded the more densely populated areas of the borough in many cases, but in some they occupied luxury apartments replacing tenements that provided accommodation for more people per block. Mr. Young believes that most business

executives who maintain an apartment in New York and a house elsewhere will be counted as New York residents, although in some cases their families will be counted as residents of the county in which their house is.

Changes to be Analyzed

What these changes will mean in terms of the composition and average income of the city's population will not be known until later. The census schedules will be microfilmed, and their results transferred to magnetic tape and run through electronic computers. Then the characteristics of the population will be summarized, analyzed and announced.

As of yesterday, however, Manhattan's population had fallen from 1,960,101 in 1950 to 1,650,000. Brooklyn's stood at 2,585,000 and may reach its 1957 level, 2,602,433 in the next few weeks. The same is true of the Bronx, reported at 1,400,000, or within 24,000 of its 1957 level. Queens showed a gain from 1,762,582 in 1957 to 1,795,000, Richmond a slow growth from 212,000 in 1957 to 220,000.

While the city's total population has dropped, its expenses are still rising. For example, the school enrollment next fall is expected to be about 981,120 pupils, an increase of 3,579 in one year.

**POPULATION LOSS
OF 200,000 IN CITY
NOTED SINCE 1957**

**Drop Equals 1.8%, and 3%
From 1950 Census—Trend
to Suburbs Continues**

EFFECTS HELD SERIOUS

**Drop Will Mean Less State
and U. S. Aid and Fewer
Seats in Legislatures**

**New York City has fewer
persons now than it had three
years ago.**

**The total population indicat-
ed as of yesterday was 7,650,000,**

according to a regional progress report on the 1960 Population Census. This is a drop of 1.8 per cent, or 200,000 persons, since the special census of 1957, and of 3 per cent since the 1950 census. Arthur F. Young, Federal Statistical Administrator for this region, said the loss was concentrated in Manhattan, with Brooklyn and the Bronx about holding their own and Queens and Richmond gaining somewhat. For the city as a whole, he noted that the loss in residents appeared to be slight, and actually much smaller than in other large cities with competing suburbs.

Better Than Other Cities

But for city planners the figures showed clearly that while many persons were moving into the city—in some cases back to the city—many more were moving to the outlying districts and the suburbs.

Although New York was doing better than most cities in holding its own against the

Farm Belt Population Drops In Eastern N.C.

By BILL WOMBLE.

A trend of dropping population in the farm belts of Eastern North Carolina is revealed by tentative census figures, more of which were released Monday by supervisors assigned to each and of the set up in one of the larger counties of each district.

Generally, counties which are almost wholly agricultural and with few industries, show decreases in population this year compared with the 1950 census. Supervisors said this reflects mechanization of farm operations, thus forcing young farmers to leave the farm in the past 10 years.

Some figures withheld. Complete or near-complete figures were released for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh districts, which comprise Eastern North Carolina. Supervisors said figures for cities and towns were withheld because they had been requested by the mayors and boards of these places, who said census rules are entitled to be met first.

Seventh District figures were released and published Sunday. They showed the district total population gained from 401,913 in 1950 to 436,413 this year.

First District. In the First District, where H. Brinson is supervisor with headquarters in Washington, N.C., tentative over-all 1960 figures were 252,586, as compared with 247,894 in 1950. Of the 14 counties in the district, half showed gains and half losses. Brinson also reported these figures for cities: Greenville, up to 16,724; Elizabeth City, increased from 12,685 to 13,825; Washington (Beaufort County) up from 9,696 to 9,775. Figures for other large communities were awaiting requests by local officials, Brinson said.

Following are the county figures for the district, the first for 1950 and the second the 1960 count: Beaufort 37,134 and

35,622; Camden, 5,223 and 5,583; Chowan, 12,540 and 11,640; Currituck, 6,201 and 6,543; Dare, 5,405 and 5,919; Gates, 9,555 and 9,309; Hyde, 6,479 and 5,764; Martin, 27,938 and 27,040; Pasquotank, 24,347 and 25,380; Perquimans, 9,602 and 9,165; Pitt, 63,789 and 69,443; Tyrrell, 5,048 and 4,495; and Washington County, 13,180 and 13,506.

Second District. A gain of something over 7,000 population was shown in the Second District, said Supervisor Samuel E. Rouse in reporting his tentative figures at Wilson. Of the district's eight counties, four showed gains and four losses, as compared with the 1950 count.

By counties, the figures were as follows, with the 1960 census figure first: Lenoir, 55,272 and 45,953; Wilson, 57,531 and 54,506; Edgecombe, 53,932 and 51,634; Halifax, 58,818 and 58,377. These four showed losses: Bertie, 24,312 for 1960 and 26,439 for 1950; Warren, 19,752 and 23,539; Greene, 16,788 and 18,024; and Northampton, 26,617 and 28,432.

All the district's larger cities and towns showed gains. Kinston increased from 18,336 to 24,648; Wilson from 23,010 to 28,578; Roanoke Rapids from 8,156 to 13,312; Rocky Mount from 27,697 to 29,900 (includes all of city, which is divided between Edgecombe and Nash counties); and Tarboro, a slight gain from 8,120 to 8,389.

Third District. The count in the Third District was incomplete, but Supervisor J. B. Herring's office at Goldsboro was able to supply those for most of the counties.

Wayne, where the big Seymour Johnson Air Force Base was re-activated, showed a tentative 1960 count of 81,622 as compared with 64,267 in 1950. Jones County was up just four persons, with a new total of 11,008. Pender, also, had only a small gain, the new figure being 18,456 as compared with 18,423 a decade ago. Pamlico County dropped to 9,810 from 9,993; Duplin was down to 40,155 from 41,074; Sampson fell from 49,780 to 47,946.

The count was not complete in

Onslow, Craven and Carteret counties. Of the larger communities, figures were released on the following: Goldsboro, increased from 21,454 to 28,788; Clinton, up from 4,414 to 7,447; and Mount Olive, up to 4,613 from 3,732.

Seventh District. The count also still was in progress in the Seventh District. Supervisor Ray V. Revels at Fayetteville released the following figures:

Brunswick County, increased from 19,238 to 20,128; Cumberland County, up from 96,006 to 100,018; Harnett County, up slightly from 47,605 to 47,973; New

Hanover, increased from 63,272 to 71,403; and Robeson County, up from 87,769 to 88,468. Totals for Bladen and Columbus counties were not available as yet.

The City of Fayetteville's population went up from 34,715 to 46,473, Revels reported. Wilmington's count dropped from 45,043 in 1950 to 42,675 this year; Dunn gained from 6,316 to 7,547; and Lumberton increased from 9,186 to 15,225. Red Springs was up, from 2,245 to 3,027 and Southport increased from 1,748 to 1,973.

State Population Rises

Philadelphia Inquirer
19,796 to 11,217,708

The population of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has risen to 11,217,708, an increase of 719,796 in 10 years, the Census Bureau revealed Thursday in a preliminary report.

More than half of the increase was registered in the five-county Pennsylvania segment of 14-county Delaware Valley, U. S. A., the tri-state industrial and commercial complex along the Delaware River which has a total population of more than 5,200,000.

These counties—Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester—showed a population increase of 387,412, or 53.8 percent of the Commonwealth's total growth in the last 10 years.

The balance of the increase, 332,384, was distributed among the 62 other counties in the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania was the most populous of the 15 States covered by Thursday's preliminary report by the Census Bureau. Only one, Mississippi, showed a population loss. It dropped almost one percent. The others increased from 6 to 31 percent.

The bureau also revealed that the city of Chicago lost 150,000 population, dropping from 3,620,962 to 3,470,444, while Los Angeles county enjoyed a population increase of 1,835,359, to give it new total of 5,987,246.

Los Angeles' gains pushed it ahead of Cook county in Illinois. Cook, which includes Chicago, rose about 500,000 to just pass the 5,000,000 mark.

Of the 15 States covered in Thursday's reports, Maryland scored the biggest percentage increase, rising 31.3 percent to a total of 3,072,999.

Hawaii increased 24.1 percent to 620,385, and Ohio went up 21.3 percent for a new population of 4,034,034. Michigan's total of 7,486,000 represented a 22.3 per

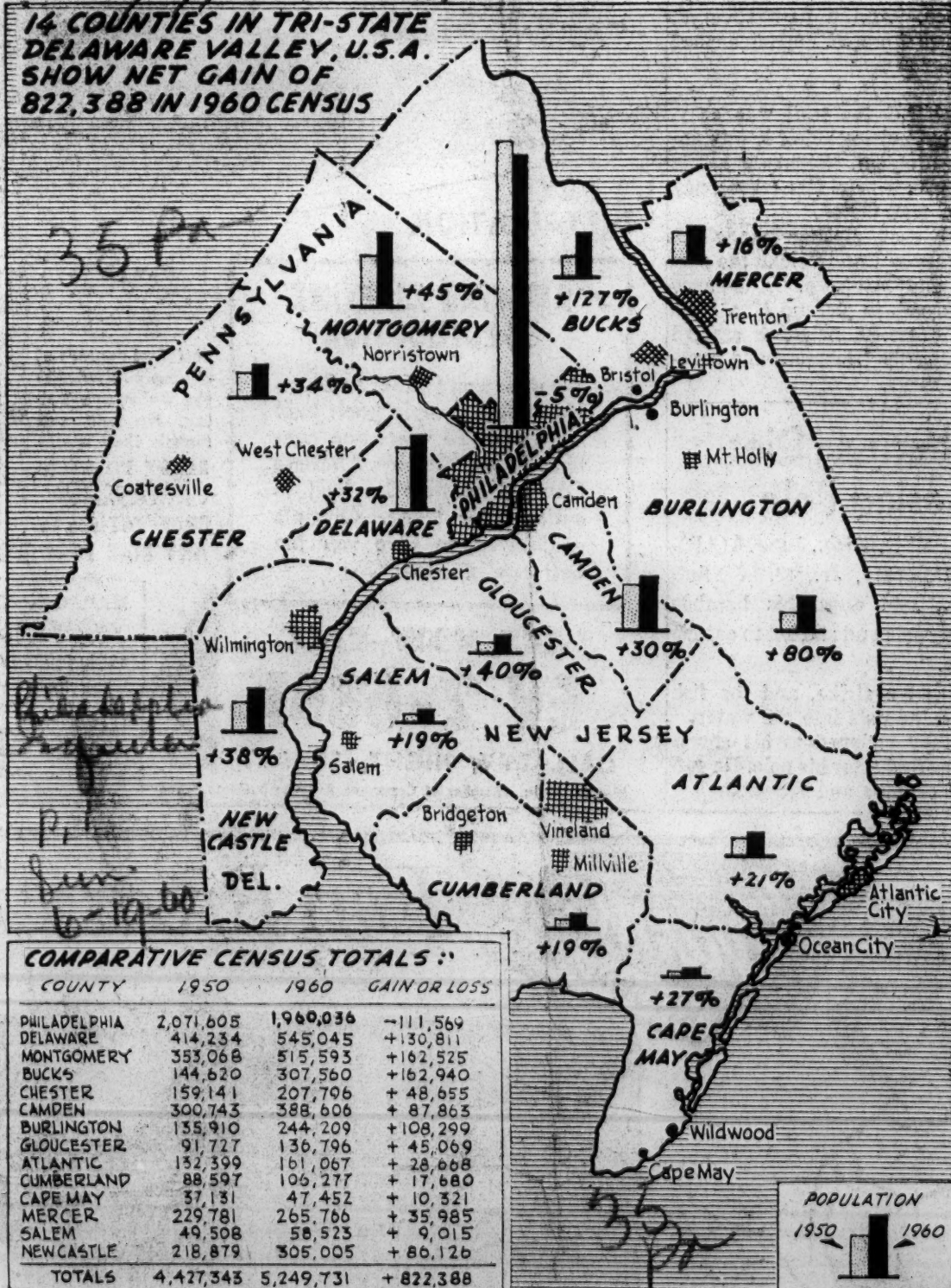
PENNSYLVANIA

Population Now 1,960,036

Census Finds 5950 More In 'Short-Changed' Phila.

Philadelphia Inquirer
Aug. 6/19/60

14 COUNTIES IN TRI-STATE DELAWARE VALLEY, U.S.A. SHOW NET GAIN OF 822,388 IN 1960 CENSUS



Map by William Streckfuss, Inquirer Staff Artist

MAP CHARTS GAINS IN 1960 DELAWARE VALLEY POPULATION

2d Upward Revision Cuts Loss to Suburbs

By JOSEPH H. TRACHTMAN

The Census Bureau, under renewed fire from city officials and leaders for short-changing Philadelphia by 200,000 in the 1960 count disclosed Saturday it had found another 5950 persons previously uncounted. *count should be no less than* The latest revision—the second 2,013,000—*has said* within recent weeks—brings the Loomer and Drake cite the official population count for Phil. Census Bureau's admission that Philadelphia to 1,960,036, a loss of in 1950 census takers undercount 111,569 since the 1950 census of the Nation's population by 2,071,605.

RECOUNT DEMANDED

The initial revision occurred a month ago, following a preliminary release that Philadelphia's population would total 1,924,000. Experts here took issue with the figure and demanded a recount.

Enumerators, sent back to make a recheck, turned up an additional 30,086 residents, bringing the total to 1,954,086.

John G. Gibson, regional census director here, said the additional 5950 were out of town when census takers made their initial rounds.

CRITICS ARE ACTIVE

Principal critics of the Census Bureau's current total are Harlan G. Loomer, chief of planning analysis for the City Planning Commission, and Leonard A. Drake, staff economist for the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia and a member of the census advisory committee of the American Statistical Association.

Under their direction, the City Planning Commission and the Chamber of Commerce conducted separate population surveys before the census.

The two agencies came up with forecasts that were almost identical. According to their projections, Philadelphia's population was around 2,200,000.

PROJECTIONS OFF

Loomer and Drake conceded that their projections were off. But they will not go along with the Census Bureau's figure, they stated.

"The census is not all wet, don't get me wrong," Loomer said. "But it may be damp in spots. I feel that the census figure may be two to three percent below what the actual count is."

Drake agreed:

"Realistically the Philadelphia

ONE OF LARGEST

They also point out that a special Census Bureau study in Indianapolis disclosed a significantly higher percentage of undercounting in non-white sections. Philadelphia's non-white population is one of the largest in the Nation.

The bureau, however, disputes applying to Philadelphia undercounting experiences that occurred elsewhere. It is sticking by its count here.

CAN'T COUNT ALL

"I would be the first one to admit that we cannot count every single person," Gibson said. "But Philadelphia got as good a count as anywhere else in the country, and we have conducted as many, if not more, rechecks than in any other city."

"People are just locating in the suburbs. Let's face it," he added. Philadelphia is the only one of the 14 counties in Delaware Valley, U.S.A., to lose population.

The 13 others gained 933,957 persons, and the biggest increases—almost half were registered in Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Columbia Led S.C. Growth On Population

The News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Charlotte and Columbia led the Carolinas in population gains the last decade.

Mecklenburg County, where Charlotte is located, added 73,899 persons from 1950 to the preliminary census count this year.

Richland County, where Columbia is situated, grew by 59,607 persons.

Columbia and Richland County moved ahead 38.7 per cent while Charlotte — Mecklenburg increase 37.5 per cent. The totals for the two most populated counties of the Carolinas show Mecklenburg has 270,951, Richland 202,172.

Richland County's growth just topped that of the Carolinas' second largest county in total population, Guilford. Containing both Greensboro, N.C., and High Point, N.C., Guilford County registered a gain of 54,310 persons from 1950 to 1960 and now totals 245,367.

Cumberland County, Fayetteville N.C., was the fourth fastest growing county in the two states, adding 50,562 persons, a 52 per cent jump over 1950. It now numbers 146,568, including the large military population at Ft. Bragg.

Richland County, S.C., includes Ft. Jackson.

Charleston, S.C., rounded out the top five. The county, including Charleston and North Charleston, grew by 42,374 persons or 27 per cent.

Rounding out the top 10 of the Carolinas in a ranking by growth since 1950 are Forsyth Winston-Salem, Onslow, N.C., Camp Lejeune, Greenville, S. C., Wake, Raleigh and Aiken, S.C., counties. Onslow enjoyed a 98.6 per cent rise, adding 41,447 persons, while Greenville, S.C., grew to be third largest in the two states, and counting 208,956 persons.

Memphis Count In Census Rises As Error Caught

June 21/60
Bureau Decides It Released
Wrong Set Of Figures For
City, County

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The whole thing was a mistake—on preliminary figures, compared with 151,325,798 in 1950. Memphis and Shelby County are as populous as they ever were.

The Census Bureau checked up Monday and decided the figures it released Saturday for the city and county have been superseded by later—and bigger—figures compiled by district census director William R. Donigan of Memphis.

Figures Repeated

The Saturday figures, which were repeated here Monday in a general census bureau release on metropolitan areas, gave the city 491,691 and the county outside the city 126,082, for a total of 617,773.

Mr. Donigan's latest count is 496,522 for the city, and 129,412 for the county, a total of 625,934.

"Our figures are based on the first field count reported to us," a Census Bureau spokesman explained. "We didn't have time to recognize the later changes. These revisions will be brought up to date in later releases."

Vote Of Confidence

With a vote of confidence in Mr. Donigan, the spokesman said the district director has the latest figures.

But the spokesman emphasized that even Mr. Donigan's latest count is subject to checking and revision before final, official totals are announced.

Growth In Suburbia

Outstrips Cities

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(UPI)—The Census Bureau confirmed Monday what those who fight the homeward-bound traffic rush have long suspected:

The population of suburbia has mushroomed by nearly 50 per cent in the past decade.

The suburban growth of Los Angeles was so great that it nosed out Chicago as the nation's second largest city, based on metropolitan area population.

The bureau said the number of persons living in the suburban satellites of the nation's cities jumped from a little more than 36 million in 1950 to 53,255,047 in 1960.

The 17,072,607 rise represented an increase of 47.2 per cent and accounted for a whopping share of the 26,407,392 population spurt for the nation as a whole.

The Census Bureau announced last week that the nation's 1960 population is 179,500,000, based on preliminary figures, compared with 151,325,798 in 1950.

The growth rate of the suburbs of the nation's 189 major cities nearly doubled the 24.3 per cent population increase within the cities themselves.

Population, City Migration Held Housing's Dilemma

New Orleans, La.
Michigan Realtor Cites

World Challenge

July 11-15-60
DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — A

population increase throughout the world, coupled with the migration to cities, is creating housing problems that challenge experts everywhere, a Michigan realtor said.

Robert P. Gerholz of Flint, Mich., said that "in vast areas of the world new housing construction has only been sufficient to meet the housing needs of an infinitesimal percentage of this increased population."

Gerholz, a former president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, spoke at the association's 53rd annual convention here which ends Thursday. He was a delegate to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization in Switzerland last June.

He said the world's population has doubled in the past century to 2.5 billion and "it looks as if it may reach 6 billion in the next 40 years."

'BARELY ENOUGH'

The Pan American Union estimates that the annual rate of new construction in Latin America is "barely sufficient to meet the housing needs of one-third of the annual population increases," he said. While the United States is building a house for about each third person added to the population each year, in Latin America the rate is only one house built for every 16 persons added annually.

Gerholz said the growth of large cities continues to be more rapid in Asia than elsewhere so that more families are living in squatter's huts than live in houses in many Asian cities. He said that even in Africa, the population is shifting to cities.

"All of these factors exert a tremendous impact on land costs, housing costs, and pres-

sures for government action. Furthermore, with the constant threat of inflation, one finds servant girls buying vacant, unimproved lots on the installment plan. As a result, for example, vacant land in the suburbs of San Jose, Costa Rica, costs more per square foot than in Bethesda, Md., Gerholz said.

CITES RED CLAIM

At the labor conference last year, Gerholz said, the Russians claimed they were leading the world in the rate of housing construction, building more houses than the United States and Western Europe and England combined.

"Of course, the Russians don't tell the facts," Gerholz declared, "that there are three people to a room in Soviet cities; that their construction rate could easily be several times what it is today and still not make a dent in solving Russia's housing problems; that in the Soviet Union, the average dwelling unit built today has only 400 square feet of floor space, less than one-third of that of United States homes."